

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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## PRESS CLOTH DUTY UPHELD.

A decision of far-reaching importance to the cottonseed oil industry was handed down by Judge Boarman on Saturday in the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans, when the petition of Oberle & Henry, manufacturers of camel's hair press cloth, involving the question of duty on this commodity, was dismissed. The high duty on imported press cloth is therefore sustained, and crushers are deprived of the expectation of obtaining a reduction in the existing high cost of the material.

The government's contention was that under provisions 366 and 383 of the tariff act of 1897 this commodity is a manufactured product of wool and as such is suitable in a sum three times greater than the duty required on raw wool. The plaintiffs declared that the article should come into the United States as hair press cloth, on which the duty is 20 cents per square yard, much lower than the other article.

This settles the press cloth controversy which has been going on for several years, both inside and outside of the Inter State and other crushers' associations.

## MEAT REGULATIONS TALKED OVER.

Press reports from Washington announce a conference at the Department of Agriculture last Saturday between Department officials and representatives of the packing interests concerning amendments to the meat inspection regulations. It is stated that Secretary George L. McCarthy of New York, and Dr. O. E. Dyson of Chicago, represented the American Meat Packers' Association at the conference, and that the inspection regulations were reviewed in detail and suggestions made concerning a general revision. The conference was the result of a notice sent to meat interests, inspectors and others interested all over the country, asking for suggestions concerning the regulations.

## AUSTRALIAN OIL TARIFF.

The new Australian tariff regulations have gone into effect and hereafter a duty of two shillings, or fifty cents, per gallon, is imposed on all imports of cottonseed oil in containers exceeding one gallon in capacity. When denatured, as prescribed by departmental by-law, and thus rendered unfit for edible purposes, the duty is fixed at sixpence, or twelve cents, per gallon.

## COTTONSEED PRODUCTS RULES

### New York Produce Exchange Makes Important Changes

The cottonseed products trading rules of the New York Produce Exchange, under which is done an important part of the trading in cottonseed oil, cake, meal and hulls throughout the country, have just been revised and completely re-codified. The changes include some very important modifications in trading methods, which will be of interest to the trade everywhere. More trading is now done under New York rules than ever before, and as these rules embody some points not recognized in any other rules, their careful study is necessary. The National Provisioner presents the official draft of the new rules, as adopted by the New York Produce Exchange, and declared effective this week.

The new rules include a definition of "basis prime" oil which has been contended for by traders for some time, and which was suggested and defeated at the last convention of the Inter-State association. They also provide for new tintometer tests for the judging of oil, a different standard being adopted from that provided in other rules. Changes in the qualifications of grades of summer yellow oil are made, and it is provided also that all qualities of oil, including winter white, etc., must be quoted on the Exchange.

A quotation committee is established which will have charge of this feature, and an official caller is provided for, instead of the volunteer method heretofore in practice. The new classifications of meal and cake are adopted, known as the standard and food classifications.

### New Points Covered in Rules.

Many rules are made covering points in trading which have heretofore been left open to dispute. For instance, a certificate issued by the committee, passing on the specific quality of any given lot of oil will hold good for fifteen days. All sales for delivery during a specified month are f. o. b. and at seller's option, unless otherwise agreed, it being permissible for the seller to start the transferable notices two days before the last of the month preceding the month of the option on which he desires to deliver.

Changes are also made in the special rules governing the sale of cottonseed products at the mills.

The new rules will be found to be complete in every respect, and it is believed their adop-

tion will greatly facilitate trading. The official draft of the new rules is as follows:

### TEXT OF THE RULES.

Committees.

Rule 1.—Sec. 1.—At the first meeting of the Board of Managers after their election the president shall (subject to the approval of the board) appoint as a Committee on Cottonseed Products five members of the New York Produce Exchange, who are known as members of the trade in cottonseed products. It shall be the duty of this committee to properly discharge the obligations imposed upon them by these rules, and also to consider and decide all disputes arising between members dealing in cottonseed products which may be submitted to them.

A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, but the committee may fill temporary vacancies if requested by either of the disputants, and the decision of a majority of those present at a hearing of a case shall be final. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, and a fee of \$15 shall be paid to the committee for each reference case heard by them, to be paid by the party adjudged to be at fault, unless otherwise ordered by the committee. Provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent settlement of questions of difference by private arbitration, or as provided for in the by-laws.

It shall also be the duty of this committee to appoint a Quotation Committee, which committee shall be composed of three members of the cottonseed products trade.

Sec. 2.—The duties of the Quotation Committee, as above appointed and constituted, shall be to see that calls on the floor of the Exchange are properly held and the quotations and sales are properly posted. It shall also be the duty of this committee to decide in the ring any disputes regarding quotations or sales.

### Oil Arbitration.

Sec. 3. Refined Oil in Barrels.—Whenever a case is submitted to the committee involving a tender of more than one hundred (100) barrels, bearing one or more shipping marks, the committee shall test and give its award on each different mark separately, unless both parties to the matter in dispute consent to have the different shipping marks treated as one lot. The committee shall charge one fee for each lot submitted irrespective of the number of shipping marks involved, provided, however, that if a decision is required upon each mark separately, no lot shall consist of more than five shipping marks. A certificate issued by the committee, passing on the quality of any specific lot of oil, will hold good for fifteen days.

Sec. 4. Cottonseed Oil in Tank Cars.—Whenever a case is submitted to the com-

mittee involving one or more tank cars of cottonseed oil, either crude or refined, the committee shall test and give its award on each tank separately, unless, provided that all the oil involved originated at the same shipping point, mill or refinery, both parties to the matter in dispute have consented to the different tanks being treated as one lot.

The committee shall charge one fee for each case submitted, irrespective of the number of tank cars of oil involved, provided that all the oil originated at the same shipping point, mill or refinery, and that the case does not consist of more than five different tanks.

A separate case must be made and a separate award issued by the committee to cover each tank of oil that originated at a different shipping point, mill or refinery.

Sec. 5.—In disputes concerning the quality of crude oil sold as prime or basis prime the seller shall pay the fees when the committee decides that the crude oil does not produce prime summer yellow refined oil; the seller and buyer shall each pay half the fees when the committee decides that it produces prime summer yellow refined oil, but with an excess refining loss; in all other cases the fees of arbitration shall be paid by the loser or as decided by the committee.

#### Inspectors, Testers, Weighers and Samplers.

Rule 2. Sec. 1.—Inspectors, testers, weighers and samplers of cottonseed products must be licensed by the Board of Managers, and must obligate themselves not to buy or sell on their own account any article they are licensed to inspect, test, weigh or sample; such license to be granted only upon written application, endorsed by not less than five members of the Exchange, who shall be regular manufacturers of or dealers in cottonseed products. All licenses shall expire annually or at such time as the Board of Managers may designate, and the board may revoke such licenses any time for cause.

Sec. 2.—Inspectors, testers, weighers and samplers of oil shall be responsible for the correctness of certificates which they issue and if they are not members of the Exchange must furnish bonds to the amount of \$1000, satisfactory to the Cottonseed products Committee.

#### Fee for Inspectors, Testers and Samplers.

Rule 3. Sec. 1.—When oil or soapstock is sampled by order of the committee, a fee of \$2 shall be paid to the sampler by the party adjudged in fault for the first 100 barrels sampled, and 50 cents for every and each 100 barrels or fraction thereof in addition thereto.

Sec. 2. Oil and Soapstock in Tank Cars.—When oil or soapstock in tank cars is sampled by order of the committee, a fee of \$2 for each tank car shall be paid to the sampler by the party adjudged in fault.

Sec. 3. Fee for Winter Oil Tests.—A fee of \$2 for each winter test shall be paid to the tester by the party or parties designated by the committee.

Sec. 4. Fee for Crude Oil Tests.—A fee of \$3 for each test of crude oil shall be paid to the tester by the party or parties designated by the committee.

#### CLASSIFICATION AND GRADING OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

##### Crude Oil.

Rule 4. Sec. 1. Choice Crude.—Choice crude oil must be made from sound decontaminated seed, must be sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settling, and shall produce, when properly refined, prime summer yellow oil at a loss in weight not exceeding 6 per cent. for Texas oil, and 7 per cent. for oil from other parts of the country.

Sec. 2. Prime Crude.—Crude cottonseed oil to pass as prime must be made from sound decontaminated seed, must be sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settling, and must produce prime summer yellow grade with the use of caustic soda by the usual refining methods, with a loss

weight not exceeding 9 per cent. Provided, any oil that refines with a greater loss than 9 per cent., but still makes prime summer yellow grade, shall not be rejected, but shall be reduced in price by a corresponding per cent. of the contract price of the oil. Otherwise it can be rejected outright.

See. 3. Basis Prime Crude.—Crude oil sold as "Basis Prime" cannot be rejected outright even if it does not produce prime summer yellow refined oil. In that case, however, in addition to allowance for excessive refining loss if any, an allowance shall be given for deficiency in quality representing the difference in value between prime summer yellow refined oil and the quality produced by the crude oil delivered.

See. 4. Off Crude.—Oil neither choice nor prime shall be called off oil. When oil is sold on sample any oil tendered shall be equal to sample, but if it should refine at a loss exceeding the loss of the sample by not over 5 per cent., but otherwise equal, it is still a good tender at a reduced price in proportion to the excess loss.

The buyer shall have the right to reject the oil outright if it tests beyond 5 per cent. refining loss as compared with the sale sample.

##### Refined Oil.

Rule 5. Sec. 1. Prime Summer Yellow.—Summer yellow cottonseed oil, to pass as prime, must be clear, free from water and settling, sweet in flavor and odor, and of no deeper color than 35 yellow, 7.6 red, on Lovibond's equivalent color scale.

The color examination shall be made as follows: The oil is placed in a pure white four-ounce sample bottle; the depth of the oil in the bottle shall be 5½ inches. The bottle shall be placed in a tintometer which is protected from any light except reflected white light and the reading made at the temperature of about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. If the oil is of deeper color than the glass standard, 35 yellow, 7.6 red, it shall not be classed as prime.

Sec. 2. Prime Winter Yellow.—Winter yellow cottonseed oil, to pass as prime, must be brilliant, free from water and settling, sweet in flavor and odor, and of prime summer yellow color, as described above, and must stand limpid at a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit for five hours.

The cold test shall be made as follows: A regular 4-ounce sample bottle shall be filled full of the oil to be tested, a thermometer shall be inserted through the cork of the bottle, and hermetically sealed. The oil shall then be heated slowly to a temperature not exceeding 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and remain at that temperature not exceeding 15 minutes. It shall then be chilled until it stands at 32 degrees Fahrenheit, at which point it must stand for five hours, and must be clear, brilliant and limpid at the expiration of that time.

Sec. 3. Prime Summer White.—Summer white cottonseed oil, to pass as prime, must be clear, free from water and settling, sweet in flavor and odor, and of no deeper color than 20 yellow, 2 red, of Lovibond's equivalent color scale.

Sec. 4. Prime Winter White.—Winter white cottonseed oil, to pass as prime, must be brilliant, sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settling, and of no deeper color than 20 yellow, 2 red, of Lovibond's equivalent color scale, and must stand the cold test as prescribed in Section 2.

Sec. 5. Good Off Summer Yellow.—Oil designated as such must be prime in color, but may be of inferior flavor and odor.

Sec. 6. Off Summer Yellow.—Oil designated as such may be of inferior flavor and odor, but of no deeper color than 35 yellow, 10 red, of Lovibond's color scale.

##### Soap Stock.

Rule 6.—Soap stock should be a product of the refining of crude cottonseed oil, and all sales thereof, unless otherwise agreed upon by seller and buyer, are made upon a basis of 50 per cent. fatty acid, not to fall below 40 per cent. If containing less than 40 per cent. fatty acid, soap stock shall not be considered merchantable. Delivery to be inmade in merchantable packages or tank cars.

A contract tank car of soap stock shall be 50,000 pounds, unless otherwise specified.

##### Cottonseed Cake and Meal.

Rule 7.—On account of the diversity of interests covered by the rules concerning cottonseed cake and meal, two standards are hereby established, one to be called "Standard Classification," and the other to be called "Food Classification," which latter shall be based upon the protein and fat content. All offers, acceptances and contracts shall specify which classification is intended. In the absence of statement to the contrary, standard classification shall be understood.

Rule 8.—Cottonseed cake shall be graded and classed as follows:

##### Standard Classification of Cake.

Sec. 1. Grades.—Choice cottonseed cake must be bright yellow in color, sweet in odor, soft and friable in texture, not burnt in cooking, and free from excess of hulls.

Sec. 2.—Prime cottonseed cake must be of good color, yellowish, not brown or reddish, sweet in odor, firm but not flinty in texture, and free from excess of hulls.

Sec. 3. Off Cottonseed Cake.—All grades of cottonseed cake which are distinctly off in color, taste or odor, or which have been improperly manufactured, so as to incorporate therein a very large percentage of lint and hulls, or to produce an exceedingly hard, flinty texture.

##### Food Classification of Cake.

Sec. 4.—Choice cottonseed cake must be bright yellow in color, sweet in odor, friable in texture, not burnt in cooking, free from excess of hulls, and shall contain by analysis of an agreed chemist 52 per cent. of protein and fat combined; provided, that it shall not be rejected if it contains as much as 49 per cent. of protein and fat combined; but an allowance shall be made by seller of one fifty-second of the f. o. b. mill price for each deficient unit of protein and fat combined, and a premium of one fifty-second of f. o. b. mill price shall be paid seller for each unit of protein and fat combined in excess of 52.

Sec. 5.—Prime cottonseed cake must be of good color, yellowish, not brown or reddish, sweet in odor, firm in texture, free from excess of hulls, and shall contain by analysis of an agreed chemist 49 per cent. of protein and fat combined; provided, that it shall not be rejected if it contains as much as 46 per cent. of protein and fat combined; but an allowance shall be made by seller of one forty-ninth of the f. o. b. mill price for each deficient unit of protein and fat combined, and a premium of one forty-ninth of f. o. b. mill price shall be paid seller for each unit of protein and fat combined in excess of 49.

Sec. 6.—No claim for deficiency or excess of protein and fat combined shall be made by either buyer or seller unless the variation shall equal or exceed one-half of one unit under the food classification of cottonseed cake.

Sec. 7. Packages.—Cottonseed cake, unless otherwise specified, shall be packed in good, strong, sound bags, either new or second hand, at the option of the seller, unless specified in contract. Packages must be well sewed and in good shipping order, and bear a shipping mark or brand.

Sec. 8. Weights.—A ton of cottonseed cake is 2,000 pounds, unless otherwise specified.

Sec. 9.—In case of shipment of car load lots or over, the official port inspector or some public weigher, after delivery to buyer, may reweigh the shipment (but if weighed on track scales actual gross, tare and net weights must be given), and certificates so taken and properly sworn to shall determine weight in all cases where cake is sold "delivered" or "weights guaranteed at destination," provided the shipment is not broken in transit.

Sec. 10.—In case of loss in weight, the expense of weighing shall be paid by the seller, but in case the weights are found to be correct or underweighed, or within one-half of one per cent. of invoice weight, the cost shall be paid by the buyer, and the seller shall be paid for the excess weight so determined.

Sec. 11.—In the absence of specific agree-

ment to the contrary, weight of loose cake at destination shall be determined by weighing each car, both before and after unloading, by a regular sworn weigher, not interested in or in employ of the buyer, and claims for loss in weight to be entitled to consideration must be accompanied by a sworn certificate from such weigher that the empty car was thoroughly swept and cleaned of all small pieces and cake dust and sweepings, and such small pieces and dust counted in the net weight. Where loose cake is sacked at destination, and reweighed after sacking, claims to be entitled to consideration must be supported by sworn certificate of weigher, who must also certify that he has personal knowledge that all of the small pieces and dust are included in the weights. Actual weight of sacks to be deducted.

Rule 9.—Cottonseed meal shall be graded and classed as follows:

#### Standard Classification of Meal.

Sec. 1.—Choice cottonseed meal must be finely ground, perfectly sound and sweet in odor, yellow, free from excess of lint and hulls, and by analysis must contain at least 8 per cent. ammonia.

Sec. 2.—Prime cottonseed meal must be finely ground, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, yellow, not brown or reddish, and by analysis must contain at least 7½ per cent. of ammonia.

Sec. 3.—Good cottonseed meal must be finely ground, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, and by analysis must contain at least 7 per cent. of ammonia.

Sec. 4. Off Cottonseed Meal.—Any cottonseed meal which is distinctly deficient in any of the requirements of prime quality, either in color, odor, texture or analysis, or all, shall be deemed off meal and should be sold by sample.

Sec. 5.—Standard cottonseed meal not coming up to contract grade shall be a good delivery if within one-half of one per cent. of the ammonia content of the grade sold, or the sale sample, but the settlement price shall be reduced at the rate of one-tenth of the contract price for each one per cent. and proportionately for the fractions of deficiency in ammonia, or added in the same way in case of excess over the amount guaranteed.

#### Food Classification of Meal.

Sec. 6.—Choice cottonseed meal must be the product of sound cottonseed cake, finely ground, of bright yellow color, not brown or reddish, free from excess of lint and hulls, and shall contain by analysis of an agreed chemist 52 per cent. of protein and fat combined; provided that it shall not be rejected if it contains as much as 49 per cent. of protein and fat combined; but an allowance shall be made by seller of one fifty-second of the f. o. b. mill price for each deficient unit of protein and fat combined, and a premium of one fifty-second of the f. o. b. mill price shall be paid to seller for each unit of protein and fat combined in excess of 52.

Sec. 7.—Prime cottonseed meal must be the product of sound cottonseed cake, finely ground, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, not brown or reddish, reasonably free from excess of lint and hulls, and shall contain by analysis of an agreed chemist 49 per cent. of protein and fat combined; provided, that it shall not be rejected if it contains as much as 46 per cent. of protein and fat combined; but an allowance shall be made by seller of one-forty-ninth of the f. o. b. mill price for each deficient unit of protein and fat combined, and a premium of one-forty-ninth of the f. o. b. mill price shall be paid seller for each unit of protein and fat combined in excess of 49.

Sec. 8.—No claim for deficiency or excess of protein and fat combined shall be made by either buyer or seller unless the variation shall equal or exceed one-half of one unit under the food classification of cottonseed meal.

Sec. 9. Weights and Packages.—Cottonseed meal shall be packed in good, sound bags, of suitable strength, either new or secondhand, 100 pounds gross weight (except where otherwise stipulated for packages designed for ex-

port in kilo or other bags). Bags must be well sewed and in good shipping order and bear a shipping mark or brand.

Sec. 10.—On shipments of carload lots or over for export, the official port inspector or some public weigher shall have the right to open cars after delivery to buyer and take at random therefrom and reweigh a number of bags equal to 5 per cent. of the entire number in the car, and in case a shortage is found then the entire contents of the car shall be reweighed. In case a loss is shown the expense of weighing shall be paid by seller; but in case the weights are found to be correct or underweighed, the cost shall be paid by buyer.

Sec. 11.—Certificates properly sworn to, showing the correct weight of the shipment, shall be mailed immediately to both buyer and seller by the official port inspector or public weigher.

Sec. 12.—A ton of cottonseed meal is 2,000 pounds, unless otherwise stated. A sack of cottonseed meal is 100 pounds, gross weight.

Rule 10. Analysis.—When the contract does not name the chemist or chemists whose certificates shall decide the analysis, buyer shall obtain the certificate of an official chemist at point where arbitration is to be held, based on official or agreed samples drawn at destination, and if such certificate is not satisfactory to both buyer and seller they may agree on another chemist, to whom official samples may be sent, and settlement shall be made on the mean of the two analyses thus obtained, which shall be final. But if buyer and seller cannot agree on the second chemist, the matter shall be arbitrated. The buyer shall furnish arbitrators with the certificate of official chemist as above, and the arbitrators may at their discretion, or on demand of either buyer or seller, obtain the analysis of some other chemist, and shall base their award on the mean of the two analyses, unless they are convinced there has been a gross mistake in one.

When contracts guarantee a certain analysis, if seller has to pay an allowance he must also pay all analysis fees except the first; but if there is no allowance, buyer must pay all analysis fees. When contracts are for basis of a certain percentage, buyer must pay for first analysis and seller for second.

Rule 11. Rejections.—Should the whole or any portion of a shipment of cottonseed cake or meal not turn out equal to the contract quality, the buyer shall take delivery at an allowance to be fixed by arbitration, but if any portion shall be adjudged not to be within \$1.50 per ton of the value of contract quality, the purchaser shall have the option of rejecting and invoicing back such portion at the contract price.

Provided, always, that in case of such rejection the buyer shall have the right to demand and the seller must deliver, or the seller has the right to deliver and the buyer must receive, a quantity equal to that rejected, at the contract price.

But in case the rejection under this rule is made too late to admit of the seller being able to make the delivery within the contract period, the buyer may buy through a recognized broker for the account of the seller the product in deficit, and the seller must pay all cost of such repurchase to cover.

#### Linters.

Rule 12. Sec. 1.—Cottonseed linters shall be governed in sale by special contract.

Sec. 2.—Mill run linters shall be made from beginning cotton seed, without regard to grade, and shall be free from flues, or lint obtained from threshed seed or grabots.

Sec. 3.—When a sale is made of season's or balance of season's output of linters, the seller must ship and the buyer must receive all the linters seller makes to the end of the season; provided, that when estimated number of bales is stated in contract, or in confirmation of sale or purchase, the buyer may demand and seller must ship, or may ship whether demanded or not, 15 per cent. in excess of estimated quantity if he makes a

sufficient number of bales to enable him to do so, and buyer must receive and pay for same at contract price. Should seller not make the quantity estimated, he shall deliver the number of bales made, and shipment of 85 per cent. of the estimated quantity shall be deemed a fulfillment of the contract.

Sec. 4.—Should a buyer fail to give shipping instructions for linters or to receive them when shipped in accordance with the terms of the contract, the seller may, after proper notice to the buyer, sell the linters in dispute through a recognized broker for the buyer's account, and any loss sustained will be a valid claim against the buyer. Conversely, a buyer may protect himself in case of non-delivery of linters bought.

Sec. 5. Weights and Packages.—A bale of linters for contract purposes is 500 pounds gross weight, with a maximum or minimum allowance of 5 per cent. Bales weighing less than 350 pounds may be rejected by buyer.

Merchantable linters must be suitably baled and tied and free from country damage. But country damage, if properly allowed for, shall not be a bar to delivery on contract.

#### Hulls.

Rule 13. Sec. 1.—A ton of cottonseed hulls shall be 2,000 pounds.

Sec. 2.—A carload of hulls for contract purposes shall be the minimum weight fixed by the railroad tariff at point of shipment.

Sec. 3.—All claims against shipments shall be as pertaining to all other cottonseed products.

#### Cotton Seed.

Rule 14. Sec. 1.—Prime cotton seed shall be clean, dry and sound, free from dirt, trash and bolls.

Sec. 2. Off Seed.—Cotton seed not coming up to the requirements of prime seed shall be considered off seed. Off or damaged seed shall be settled for on its merits and comparative value as against value of standard prime seed.

#### Tank Cars.

Rule 15. Sec. 1.—A tank car of cottonseed oil shall be considered at not less than 125 barrels nor more than 160 barrels. Seller must fill cars to capacity. Any difference in weight, either in excess or shortage on tank cars, shall be settled at the market price on the day of shipment. The date of bill of lading to determine time of shipment.

Sec. 2.—A tank car of cottonseed oil for settlement purposes only shall be 140 barrels, where no delivery is made. A barrel of oil if sold loose is 50 gallons. A gallon of oil is 7½ pounds avoirdupois.

#### Barrels.

Rule 16. Sec. 1.—Oil packages must be merchantable hardwood iron-bound barrels, new or thoroughly cleaned refined oil barrels, painted or varnished.

Barrels must be in good shipping order, and shall not be under 48 or over 58 gallons each in case of delivery.

Sec. 2. Tares or Barrels.—Tares shall be tested, if required by either buyer or seller, by emptying four barrels of each 100 barrels to be taken indiscriminately from the lot. Allowance shall be made for difference in tares in excess of one pound per barrel. The weighers are required to put a distinguishing mark on the barrels stripped, such mark to be shown on the weight certificate.

Sec. 3. Brands of Barrels.—Unless otherwise stipulated in the contract the barrels must have no brand on them at the time of tender. If there is a brand on them, the buyer has the right to demand that this brand be painted off at seller's expense. If requested by the buyer at the time of giving the shipping instructions the seller must place buyer's brand on the barrels, but in such case the buyer shall bear the expense for same and must furnish the stencil for the branding.

#### Delivery of Barrels.

Rule 17.—Deliveries of cottonseed oil shall be made by weight at the rate of seven and one-half (7½) pounds net to the gallon.

(Continued on page 32.)

## MORE MEAT INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

In recent instruction to government meat inspectors throughout the country the Bureau of Animal Industry has announced some additional regulations looking toward proper sanitary conditions in the pickling of meats, in the handling of hogs' feet for food purposes, and in the use of dyes in sausage casings.

Concerning the requirements of cleanliness in brine for pickling meats the department says:

From reports reaching the Washington office it is evident that at some establishments where inspection is maintained the salt and water used in the preparation of brine in which meats are to be placed are not clean enough to be used for that purpose unless the brine is filtered before it is used, and as this is not always done, a large amount of objectionable sediment sometimes accumulates in the containers of pickling fluid. Inspectors are therefore directed to require that all such containers shall be kept clean, and that unless clean materials are used in its preparation the brine itself shall be properly filtered before its use is permitted for the pickling of meats.

It also appears that at some establishments brine is used a second or even a third time without sterilization. This must not be allowed. Inspectors will require that brine shall be boiled and filtered before being again used for the pickling of meats.

### Cleaning Hogs' Feet for Food Purposes.

The instructions on this subject as given last month in *The National Provisioner* are amended to read as follows:

Hogs' feet which have been thoroughly washed may, before the hoofs and all of the hair are removed, be forwarded to other official establishments for preparation for food purposes; but before the feet are prepared as food products or forwarded to other than official establishments the hoofs and

hair shall be removed and the feet thoroughly cleaned.

### Dyes for Sausage Casings.

Referring to that portion of the meat inspection ruling which gives permission for the use of certain dyes on sausages and other casings when the character of the casing is such that the dye will not penetrate into the meat food product contained in the casing, the attention of the Bureau employees is directed to the following requirements, which must be met before these colors can be used in the manner specified in the rulings:

1. None of the colors mentioned in Meat Inspection Rulings 2A may be used unless they comply with the requirements of Food Inspection Decision 76.

2. If the proprietors of establishments at which inspection is maintained wish to use any one of these colors they must submit to the inspector in charge a sample, which must be accompanied by the trade name of the product and a statement showing that it is part of a batch of color which has been approved by the Board of Food and Drug Inspection and stating the "lot number" assigned to the batch by this Board. (See Food Inspection Decision 77.)

3. If the proprietors of establishments at which inspection is maintained wish to use mixtures made from these certified dyes, they must submit a sample of the mixture, together with the trade name under which the mixture is sold and a statement that the dyes used in the mixture are parts of certified lots of dyes, giving the lot number of each dye used in preparing the mixture.

4. Inspectors to whom such samples are submitted will transmit these to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and will not permit the use of these colors upon meats or meat products until notified that their use is permitted by the chief of bureau.

## MEAT EXPORT SHOWING FOR NOVEMBER

Preliminary figures for the exports of meat and dairy products for November, and for the eleven months of the year, were announced last week. The government figures furnished this week, covering about 91 per cent. of the total exports, make it possible to separate meat and dairy items. They show that meat exports for November were three-quarters of a million dollars greater in value than for the preceding month, and over a million in excess of November a year ago. For the eleven months of the year, however, export values were over five million dollars less than for the same period of 1906.

November shipments which were greater than those of the preceding month were canned beef, about two million pounds more; tallow, three and a half million pounds more; lard, ten million pounds more; while decreases compared with October were in fresh beef, four million pounds; canned beef, half a million pounds; bacon and pork, two million pounds each.

As compared with November a year ago there were gains in exports of canned beef of 2½ million pounds; hams, 3 million pounds; lard, 8 million pounds; oleo oil, nearly 3 million pounds; and losses in fresh beef of 8 million pounds; cured beef, a million pounds; tallow, 4 million pounds; pork, 2½ million pounds.

For the eleven months of the year, compared to the same time in 1906, there were export gains in fresh beef of 5 million pounds;

hams, 17 million pounds; pork, 20 million pounds; oleo oil, 2 million pounds. Losses occurred in shipments of canned beef, 16 million pounds; cured beef, 20 million pounds; tallow, a million pounds; bacon, 14 million pounds; lard, 60 million pounds; oleomargarine, 6 million pounds. Exports of canned beef and bacon were only about half what they were the year before.

The official figures, covering about 91 per cent. of the total exports, are as follows for both meat animals and meat products:

Cattle.—November, 1906, 28,378 head, value \$2,003,059; November, 1907, 21,500 head, value \$2,001,488. For eleven months ending November, 1906, 395,922 head, value \$33,534,532; same period, 1907, 331,289 head, value \$30,154,004.

Hogs.—November, 1906, 1,438 head, value \$18,051; November, 1907, 1,291 head, value \$18,284. For eleven months ending November, 1906, 19,633 head, value \$237,392; same period, 1907, 21,510 head, value \$279,461.

Sheep.—November, 1906, 4,658 head, value \$17,323; November, 1907, 4,929 head, value \$23,408. For eleven months ending November, 1906, 124,880 head, value \$664,446; same period, 1907, 99,113 head, value \$579,227.

Canned Beef.—November, 1906, 979,398 lbs., value \$96,213; November, 1907, 3,531,138 lbs., value \$393,840. For eleven months ending November, 1906, 34,396,865 lbs., value \$3,365,334; same period, 1907, 18,300,830 lbs., value \$1,952,189.

Fresh Beef.—November, 1906, 22,920,162 lbs., value \$2,133,305; November, 1907, 14,915,296 lbs., value \$1,438,918. For eleven months ending November, 1906, 246,847,802

lbs., value \$22,567,870; same period, 1907, 251,473,973 lbs., value \$24,434,279.

Cured Beef.—November, 1906, 5,602,879 lbs., value \$309,955; November, 1907, 4,720,480 lbs., value \$317,709. For eleven months ending November, 1906, 68,793,626 lbs., value \$4,031,569; same period, 1907, 47,148,166 lbs., value \$2,994,020.

Tallow.—November, 1906, 11,108,612 lbs., value \$593,678; November, 1907, 7,025,596 lbs., value \$434,618. For eleven months ending November, 1906, 101,378,901 lbs., value \$5,217,680; same period, 1907, 100,412,739 lbs., value \$6,096,754.

Bacon.—November, 1906, 12,543,340 lbs., value \$1,293,963; November, 1907, 12,964,195 lbs., value \$1,383,860. For eleven months ending November, 1906, 326,912,446 lbs., value \$33,600,318; same period, 1907, 188,299,417 lbs., value \$20,275,302.

Hams.—November, 1906, 11,900,967 lbs., value \$1,357,721; November, 1907, 15,299,769 lbs., value \$1,787,539. For eleven months ending November, 1906, 170,491,245 lbs., value \$18,202,541; same period, 1907, 187,001,008 lbs., value \$21,839,185.

Fresh and Cured Pork.—November, 1906, 15,243,453 lbs., value \$1,293,287; November, 1907, 12,882,415 lbs., value \$1,199,713. For eleven months ending November, 1906, 139,650,119 lbs., value \$11,888,677; same period, 1907, 159,130,756 lbs., value \$15,123,642.

Lard.—November, 1906, 36,158,505 lbs., value \$3,326,653; November, 1907, 44,436,254 lbs., value \$4,236,914. For eleven months ending November, 1906, 607,662,724 lbs., value \$51,458,067; same period, 1907, 547,849,615 lbs., value \$51,598,619.

Oleo Oil.—November, 1906, 12,604,442 lbs., value \$1,085,720; November, 1907, 15,428,970 lbs., value \$1,467,488. For eleven months ending November, 1906, 189,437,939 lbs., value \$15,894,390; same period, 1907, 191,484,601 lbs., value \$17,134,412.

Oleomargarine.—November, 1906, 450,652 lbs., value \$42,944; November, 1907, 214,293 lbs., value \$21,539. For eleven months ending November, 1906, 9,103,993 lbs., value \$819,860; same period, 1907, 2,970,104 lbs., value \$296,488.

Butter.—November, 1906, 383,514 lbs., value \$78,312; November, 1907, 270,898 lbs., value \$61,705. For eleven months ending November, 1906, 23,202,695 lbs., value \$4,285,955; same period, 1907, 3,000,118 lbs., value \$665,084.

Total Meat Animals.—November, 1906, value \$2,638,433; November, 1907, value \$2,043,200. For eleven months ending November, 1906, value \$34,436,370; same period, 1907, value \$31,012,692.

Total Meat Products.—November, 1906, value \$11,533,448; November, 1907, value \$12,682,138. For eleven months ending November, 1906, value \$167,055,306; same period, 1907, value \$161,744,890.

## MORE SOAP LIBEL SUITS.

The Lever Brothers, the big British soapmakers, have brought suit for libel against a Glasgow, Scotland, newspaper owned by the Harmsworths, asking \$250,000 damages for slanders published in connection with the recent soap trust agitation in Great Britain. Similar suits against Harmsworth's London papers were settled by the publisher upon payment of heavy damages, but the settlement did not include the Scotch "yellow" newspaper attacks. The soapmakers claim their losses in Scotch trade as a result of the libels far exceeds the damages asked.

## CHILE ADMITS ARGENTINE CATTLE.

The Chilean government has abolished the import duty on Argentine cattle. Chile is short of meat. Argentine has plenty and the bars are therefore taken down.

**KANSAS THE HOG'S HAPPY HABITAT.**

A Prose Poem by F. D. Coburn, Secretary  
Kansas Department of Agriculture.

It was well said by a former cabinet minister that in the American hog we have an automatic, combined machine for reducing bulk in corn and enhancing its value; that he is a mint, and the corn of our common country the bullion he transmutes into golden coin.

In Kansas he finds the favored zone—his El Dorado—and here he always makes both ends meat. For Kansas is a corn orchard varmed with grasses and fragrant with the bloom of alfalfa, the greatest forage plant vouchsafed by Providence to men; growing here in a profusion elsewhere unknown. Hence it is that Kansas possesses more of these latest model self-lubricating mortgage-removers than all New England and fifteen other states and territories added.

Uncle Sam, our foremost connoisseur of pork, but with no especial partiality for Kansas, recorded in a report for January of this year, 1907, that the Kansas hogs are worth per capita 15 per cent. more than the Missouri hog; 36 per cent. more than the Kentucky hog; 56 per cent. more than his Virginia compatriot; 97 per cent. more than the Arkansas hog, and 148 per cent. more than Florida's favorites.

There is probably no other territory of the same area as Kansas where the conditions of climate, soil, food and care are more congenial to the hog's health and wholesome development, and he is nowhere found so developed except among and by a high order of people. High-class swine are unknown and impossible among a low-class people.

Kansas swine, coinage of Kansas grass, grain and brain, in the world-arena at Chicago and then at St. Louis met the world-beaters and beat them. She has given Poland, China, Chester county, Berkshire and New Jersey a thousand years the lead and easily distanced the namesakes of all.

The Kansas hog, in his sphere typifying the good, the true and the beautiful, is a joy even to the Hebrew, and like the state that lends him as a solace to humanity, is in but the morning of his career. His one passport, everywhere demanded and always sufficient for entree to presidents, potentates or peasants, is "Kansas" on the rind.

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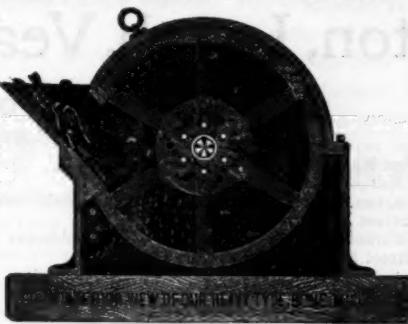
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The lot of the market reporter is not always a happy one. If he tries to escape the bear's claws, he runs against the bull's horns. A good market reporter needs the tact of a diplomat and the courage of a soldier. In the long run it does not pay to abuse him nor to attempt to mislead him.

Some people do not stop to consider the ethics of market reporting. They do not realize that behind every reporter are the demands of thousands of readers who are vitally interested in the markets and have a right to be informed.

Every man who reads market reports is actually an employer of market reporters. Trade papers send out men to photograph trade conditions for the benefit of readers. Buyers and sellers—those who have bought or sold, those who are ready to buy or sell—represent the different phases of a many-sided market. The reporter neither buys nor sells—he reports and thus performs a highly important function for all.

Occasionally buyers or sellers purposely conceal or distort conditions and later protest when true reports are published. Their attempts to deceive are really directed against

the industry they purport to serve. Correct information in business is just as essential as capital and raw material. Honest, competent, courageous market reporters perform valuable, indispensable service. Those who endeavor to obstruct them never succeed eventually, because they seek to profit by means of concealment and indiscretion in an age of intelligence and enlightenment.

Be just to the market reporter. He deserves and should receive a square deal, that's all.—*Hide and Leather.*

Looking for a good job? Watch page 48.

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Chicago.

**BUTCHER AND OLEO TAX**

A bill has been introduced in Congress by  
Representative Caulfield of Missouri for the  
repeal of the federal revenue tax on oleo-  
margarine which has so long been an in-  
iquitous discrimination in favor of butter  
producers and against the stockraiser, the  
butcher and the consumer. This is appar-  
ently the beginning of a determined move-  
ment to dislodge the dairy lobby which has  
been in power in Washington for so long.

What success it will have remains to be  
seen. The dairy interests are immensely  
powerful and amply supplied with funds, and  
so long as they can make the average farmer  
believe that it is to his interest to boycott  
oleomargarine, just so long will they have a  
political advantage which it will be difficult  
to overcome. When the farmer wakes up to  
the fact that the dairy combination is using

him as a cat's paw to pull its own chestnuts  
out of the fire, then there may be a different  
aspect to the situation.

In the meantime, there are signs that the  
retail meat trade is trying to get in line to  
back up the agitation for a repeal of the  
oleo tax. As a matter of fairness to the  
producer and consumer both, they cannot see  
why butter should be marketed free of any  
tax and with a special law permitting its  
makers to color it about as they like, while  
oleomargarine has to pay a 10-cent tax if  
its ingredients give it a yellow tinge, while  
even the uncolored article is taxed a quarter  
of a cent a pound.

If this is not a tribute exacted for the  
support of the butter lobby, then the butchers  
don't know what to call it. Of course,  
the farmers have the most votes, and politi-  
cians can afford to ignore the comparative-  
ly small body of retail butchers—and they  
will continue to ignore them so long as this  
balance of voting power remains as it does.

From a purely selfish standpoint the  
butcher would like to see the oleo tax re-  
pealed, as it would mean a great deal to  
him in the added revenue he could get from  
his shop fat. He also believes it would help  
the consumer, and he points to the recent  
high price level for butter as an instance of  
the advantage taken by butter interests in  
making the public pay tribute so long as  
butter's rival is legislated out of the com-  
petitive market.

The butcher is not an advocate of selling  
oleomargarine under the name of butter, and  
is in favor of the strictest legislation against  
such misbranding. But he fails to see why  
an argument of that kind is sufficient justi-  
fication for putting a discriminatory tax on  
a healthful and wholesome food product, and  
legislating it out of the market simply to  
benefit a competitive industry.

Another forcible argument of the butchers  
is that if the high-class, nutritious oleo  
oil could have a larger market because of an  
extended sale of oleomargarine, the packers  
would make a corresponding reduction on  
dressed beef which would benefit the butcher  
and lower the retail price of all dressed  
beef to the consumer. Ever think of that  
feature?

**INSPECTION IN CANADA**

The enforcement of the new Canadian meat  
inspection regulations, patterned after the  
United States regulations, has raised a storm  
of protest. From Canadian packing inter-  
ests? No, from stock raisers who now find  
it impossible to market diseased animals at  
meat prices. The Canadian law and its  
method of enforcement is now being roundly  
denounced by the farmers' representatives in  
the Dominion Parliament. But it seems as  
though the farmer was not quite such a

power in politics in Canada as he is in the  
United States. At least, he has not exerted  
such hypnotic influence over public officials  
in all questions where his interests were in-  
volved. Canadian authorities seem ready to  
speak out, whether it hurts the farmer or  
not.

When attacked in Parliament for his en-  
forcement of the meat inspection law, Min-  
ister of Agriculture Fisher revealed the ani-  
mus of the protest. He said ante-mortem  
inspection of hogs had theretofore been con-  
ducted at packing points, and when hogs  
were condemned as diseased the packer was  
not compelled to take them, and the shipper  
turned them back upon the farmer. Where-  
fore the farmer's howl. To improve mat-  
ters, the government ordered the inspection  
to take place at the point of shipment, in-  
stead of the packing point. But this did not  
suit the farmers, either, for the very evident  
reason that diseased hogs were still diseased  
hogs, and the government would not pass  
them.

In this country the farmer can ship his hogs  
to market, and after they pass over the  
scales the packer has to stand all condemna-  
tion losses. What shipper or commission  
man here would have the temerity to return  
consignments to stock raisers because they  
failed to pass ante-mortem inspection?

The farmer has the votes and the politi-  
cian knows it. Witness the discriminatory  
national and State legislation against any-  
thing which competes with the butter pro-  
ducer. The United States farmer has the  
bulge on his Canadian brother in political in-  
fluence.

**MEAT PRODUCERS IN LINE**

The Corn Belt Meat Producers' Associa-  
tion, at its annual convention at Des Moines,  
Iowa, last week, adopted strong resolutions  
commending the Department of Agriculture  
for its enforcement of the meat inspection  
law, and declaring that the expense of en-  
forcement of the law should be borne by the  
government, and not taxed on the meat  
trade. The Association will assist in fight-  
ing any attempt to saddle the packers with  
the inspection cost.

The convention also adopted resolutions  
demanding a tariff commission to investigate  
tariff revision, and a law giving the Presi-  
dent power to negotiate reciprocity treaties  
with foreign nations which will enlarge the  
markets abroad for our products.

Livestock interests are manifestly in line  
with the meat trade on these matters of in-  
spection cost, the tariff and reciprocity.  
They realize that their interests are identical  
with those of the packers on these points,  
and they are ready to give their assistance  
to secure proper treatment at the hands of  
Congress.

## **PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE**

## **DRY SALT CURE IN TIERCES.**

To cure meats in tierces, dry salt and turn out a high-class product, the following formula has proven its merit: Packed at 340 lbs. to the tierce, the meats should be well rubbed with the following mixture, which must be thoroughly amalgamated: Ten pounds English (or equally as good American) fine salt, ten pounds of best New Orleans sugar, and one pound of refined salt-peter. What is left of the mixture is to be put on top after packing. The tierce should be left on end over night, headed tight and rolled as often as convenient for the first twenty days—not less than four times, however.

Hams will cure, according to weight, in from forty to seventy-five days; bacon in twenty-five days, tongues in twenty-five days, and shoulder butts in twenty-five days.

Another method, using the same formula, is to pack in vats so set that the pickle draining off of meats may be saved and poured over the meats as it accumulates. In this case, however, the meats should be turned, resulting when necessary, but very lightly. The tierce method, however, is the best, as the cure is more uniform and the color much better, on account of the entire exclusion of air.

If proper precaution is taken, this pickle may be used in other channels to great advantage; that is, for other meats requiring a light, sweet pickle. As considerable sugar is embodied in the formula, and some albumen must of necessity be extracted from the meats, fermentation is quite to be expected. Hence precaution is necessary to prevent same.

## A PORK SAUSAGE RECIPE.

To each 100 lbs. of sausage stock from 1½ to 1¾ lbs. of salt will prove ample, generally. A cheap but substantial pork sausage can be made of sixty pounds of beef meat, such as is trimmed from the necks, briskets, flanks, jaws, shanks, etc., and forty pounds of pork fat. The lean meat is not necessary; just rough, fat trimmings. To make of the proper consistency, use about 5 lbs. of good sausage flour per hundred pounds of meat, and season the whole to taste, remembering that the least possible dash of sage will add greatly to the agreeable flavor, but it must be used very sparingly.

## **NEW CARROTING PROCESS.**

United States patent No. 873,594, recently granted, covers a new process of carroting hides and skins, which consists of subjecting the hides and skins to the action of a jet of carroting liquid, which is sprayed under pressure of steam. The spray is fed to the hides at such an angle as to raise the hairs, thus exposing their roots to the action of the carroting liquid.

## **YIELDS IN A HOG TEST.**

Figuring on a live weight basis, the following percentages—green weight—were obtained from hogs averaging approximately 200 lbs.: American cut hams, 12.30 per cent.; clear bellies, 11.75 per cent.; New York shoulders, 11 per cent.; pork loins, 10.75 per cent.; leaf lard, 2.40 per cent.; back fat, 7.25 per cent.; rough fat, exclusive of gut fat, 8 per cent.; heads, 5.75 per cent.; feet, 2 per cent.; tongues, .40 per cent.; spare ribs, 1 per cent.; trimmings, 2.30 per cent.; bones, 1.25 per cent.; making a total of 76.15 per cent. Other offal figured to cover running expenses.

## MEAT SHRINKAGE IN SMOKING

MEATS SHRINKAGE IN SMOKING.

Meats shrink in smoke according to the methods applied; fat meats shrinking the least as a rule. Extra short clears will shrink about 10 per cent., fair sized boneless bellies about 11 per cent., while light thin bacon will shrink 15 per cent. Togges will shrink about 15 per cent., hams 8 to 10 per cent., shoulders and Calas from 10 to 12 per cent. Skinned hams and shoulders shrink less than regulars. A good circulation of cold, dry smoke is always desirable.

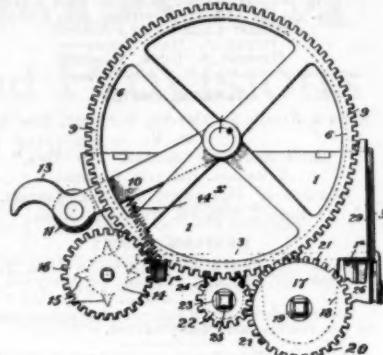
## SOME BOLOGNA HINTS.

A first-class bologna can be made of 70 lbs. beef trimmings, 20 lbs. fat and lean pork, equal parts, and 10 lbs. beef hearts. If the mass be chopped and at the same time the requisite amount of salt added, and allowed to remain in the chill-room over night, then worked up the following day with three to five pounds sausage flour and required seasoning, a much superior article will be turned out. If a few pounds of cured pork fat be added, chopped into small cubes, say a quarter-inch, and added after the chopping process is finished, a surprising improvement in quality of the bologna will be the result.

## A NEW LARD PAIL.

Jacob Danz, of St. Paul, Minn., has invented a new sheet-metal lard pail which is covered by United States patent No. 872,902. The solderless sheet-metal pail consists of an outside projecting lock seam at the upper mouth portion and an internal projecting lock seam below the mouth portion. At its upper end it is provided with an outside ring-shaped roll. An inside friction-fit cover, provided with a dome-shaped center and a folding rim flush with the center, completes the pail. The bail ears have seaming flanges at their upper ends, which are embraced by the ring-shaped rolls, thus uniting the ears to the body without the use of solder.

The object of this new pall is to provide a cover which will be an absolutely tight fit and do away with the use of solder.



the casing, a gear for operating said cross-cut knife, a double interrupted gear pivoted to the casing and having one row of teeth adapted to mesh with the gear wheel on the slicing knife shaft and another row of teeth adapted to mesh with the cross-cut knife operating gear, and means to operate said double gear whereby the material is sliced and the slices cut into blocks continuously.

Looking for a good job? Watch page 48.

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**MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION**

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The branch house of Morris & Company at Seattle, Wash., has been damaged by fire.

A sausage factory on North Front street, New Bedford, Mass., has been damaged by fire.

The plant of the Evansville Packing Company at Evansville, Ind., has been damaged by fire.

The Gardiner Beef Company at Augusta, Me., is making extensive alterations to its plant.

The Morton-Gregson Packing Company has begun operating its new plant at Nebraska City, Neb.

The Georgia Fertilizer Company, Columbus, Ga., will increase its capital stock from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

F. C. Larrabee contemplates organizing a company for the purpose of establishing a co-operative packing plant at Des Moines, Ia.

The American Can Company, it is reported, has completed arrangements to take over the United Can Company's plant of San Francisco, Cal.

The Kosciusko Oil Mill and Fertilizer Company, Kosciusko, Miss., will erect a brick cottonseed oil mill at a cost of \$15,000 to replace the one recently burned.

The Lansing Moth Proof Tanning and Manufacturing Company of Lansing, Mich., has been organized for the purpose of tanning hides of all descriptions.

Harburger & Stack, of New York City, N. Y., have incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock to deal in hides, skins and furs, by R. Stack, E. F. Robertson, J. Robertson, H. Harburger.

The directors of the Proctor & Gamble Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable January 15, to stockholders of record on December 31.

The American Packing and Provision Company will erect a packing plant at Denver, Colo., on land recently acquired from Harry C. Vail, near the Denver Union Stock Yards. Mr. Vail is interested in the project.

The stockholders of the Kentucky Packing and Provision Company at Louisville, Ky., held a meeting last week, at which the proposition of Armour & Company to take over the plant was unanimously approved and the formal transfer made.

The stockholders of the Combahee Fertilizer Company of Charlestown, S. C., will hold a special meeting on January 9, to consider the proposition of building a new and large factory to meet the increased demand for the output of the present plant.

The Connecticut Can Company of Bridgeport, Conn., has filed a certificate of incorporation, with \$10,000 capital stock, for the purpose of manufacturing cans, boxes and vessels of tin. H. A. Blakeslee, R. H. Blakeslee and F. C. Blakeslee are the incorporators.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Putnam Fertilizer Company was held at Cookeville, Tenn., last week; the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President and general manager, F. H. White; vice-president, E. L. Gregory; secretary, H. D. Ruhm; assistant secretary, J. G. Duke; treasurer, D. A. Montgomery.

### CHARGES AGAINST CHICAGO MARKET.

The Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association of Iowa at its recent annual convention adopted resolutions containing a severe arraignment of Chicago livestock commission interests for alleged abuses in the handling of crippled animals and in other ways discriminating against shippers of livestock. The resolutions are quite lengthy and comprehensive. That portion pertaining to the practices at the Chicago markets is as follows:

"We demand a house cleaning at the Chicago stock yards in the manner of handling crippled hogs and suspected cattle. We condemn unreservedly the practice which has been followed by a very large number of commission firms there of permitting our stock to be yarded by men who are not in the employ of these firms, and we earnestly advise all members of this association to refuse to consign stock to all commission firms who do not employ on a salary all men who handle our stock. We assert the live stock exchanges at the different markets have been unfaithful agents of the producers. We condemn secret practices of these livestock exchanges whereby they seek to absolutely control and monopolize the trade at the different stockyards. We stand for free, open and unrestricted market, fair competition and just treatment."

### CANADA'S MEAT APPROPRIATIONS.

The Canadian government estimates for the current fiscal year, presented to Parliament for incorporation in the annual budget, or appropriation bills, includes an appropriation of \$100,000 for the enforcement of the new Canadian meat inspection law. The Canadian inspection system is new and the ground to cover does not compare with that in the United States, hence the apparently small allowance for inspection expenses.

An appropriation of \$75,000 is also provided for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of cold storage warehouses in Canada. This attitude of encouragement toward the cold storage industry is in marked contrast to the slurs cast upon refrigeration by some officials in the United States whenever they get a chance.

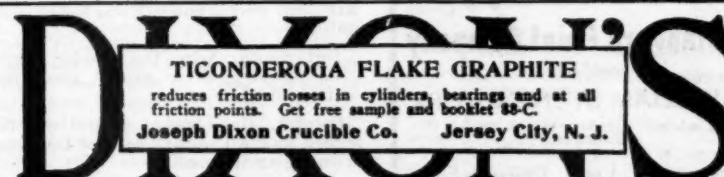
### AGAR BELIEVES IN ADVERTISING.

Business interests of Des Moines, Iowa, are planning the erection of a big auditorium for fair and convention purposes, and the plans include adjoining booths or stores for permanent exhibition purposes, to be leased by local business enterprises. The Agar Packing Company of Des Moines has taken one of the booths and will maintain a permanent exhibit of its products, which will be a most effective advertisement and a feature of all fairs, exhibitions and conventions held in the new building.

### BUFFALO STOCKYARDS SCHEME.

The scheme for the location of a new stock yards at East Buffalo, N. Y., in opposition to the present location is said not to be meeting with much encouragement, chiefly because the New York Central's plans for extensive railroad improvements at Buffalo include the location of a new stockyards plant in connection. This would take the wind out of the sails of the so-called independent scheme, in which it was planned that the livestock interests should control.

Bargains in equipment found on page 48.



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**WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS**

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Mobile, Ala.—The Mobile Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Seneca Falls, N. Y.—The Home Ice Company has been incorporated by E. Witlock, E. McConnell and Geo. McCue.

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Cold Storage Company has been incorporated by J. R. Neal, H. E. Phillips and H. T. Wood. The capital stock is \$150,000.

Claremont, Ill.—The Claremont Creamery Association has been incorporated with \$6,700 capital stock by H. M. Leather, W. C. Webster and J. M. Prather.

Vang, N. D.—The Vang Creamery Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by C. L. Smith, P. C. Olson, G. Thompson and others.

Darlington, Wis.—The Free Silver Cheese and Butter Factory has been incorporated with \$1,200 capital stock by H. McGuire, T. T. Vaughn, P. Murphy and others.

Chicago, Ill.—The Wieland-Marland Ice Company has been incorporated to deal in ice, with \$20,000 capital stock, by F. Martin, G. W. Wieland and George M. Stevens.

Oregon City, Ore.—F. Perry, E. E. Judd, I. M. Toliver and others are organizing a company to have \$25,000 capital stock, to build and operate a condensed milk factory.

Portland, Me.—The Martha's Vineyard Cold Storage and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. President, treasurer and clerk, A. J. York, of Portland.

Alexandria, Va.—The Union Ice Company has been incorporated with \$75,000 capital stock. President, E. C. Tague; vice president, A. H. Feltman; secretary, C. H. McVeigh, all of Washington, D. C.

### ICE NOTES.

Tybee, Ga.—Stubbs & Keen will install a 4-ton ice plant here.

Chicago, Ill.—The Cooke Brewery has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$250,000.

Wynne, Ark.—E. L. Burke, of Little Rock, Ark., will erect a building and install a 10-ton ice plant.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The Border City Ice Company proposes to expend about \$60,000 on its plant here.

Decatur, Ala.—Around \$10,000 will be expended by the Decatur Coal and Ice Company in enlarging its plant.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Bloomer Ice and Cold Storage Company contemplate erecting an addition to its plant.

Lagrange, Tex.—The Lagrange Ice and Cold Storage Company will rebuild its plant recently damaged by fire.

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Baltimore, Md.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company has declared its annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable in February, 1908.

Torreón, Mex.—Rastra de Torreón y de Parral, S. A., will erect a modern block ice making plant, with a capacity of 70 tons daily.

Johnson City, Tenn.—The Home Ice Company is erecting a larger building and installing machinery which will double its capacity.

Saginaw, Mich.—The plant of the Saginaw Produce and Cold Storage Company was badly damaged by fire on December 15, causing a loss of \$40,000.

Altoona, Pa.—The Standard Ice Company, which recently took over the plant of the Kuhn & Glenn Ice Company, is making extensive alterations to the plant.

Armourdale, Kan.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company has commenced the erection of its ice plant here. The cost will be around \$50,000.

Columbus, O.—The Jefferson Ice and Storage Company has purchased an additional piece of property, adjoining its plant, on which in time an addition will be erected.

St. John, Ore.—The Harris Ice Machine Company has purchased land here on which it will erect an ice plant. A factory for the manufacture of machines will be erected later.

Chicago, Ill.—It is rumored that the Knickerbocker Ice Company's preferred dividend, due January 1, will be deferred. The company is well financed, but needs cash to care for the ice harvest.

Sandusky, O.—By a deal closed recently the Interstate Ice Company has acquired the Wagner Lake Ice Company's interests in Sandusky and Michigan, giving the Interstate Company a capacity of 300,000 tons, the largest west of New York.

San Angelo, Tex.—The stockholders and directors of the San Angelo Ice and Power Company met and elected the following directors for next year: George E. Webb, San Angelo, president; George Bond, San Angelo, vice-president and manager; C. H. Powell, San Angelo, secretary and treasurer; Judge J. W. Hill, San Angelo; A. Nicoud, Dallas; J. B. Klem and Adolphus Busch, St. Louis. Owing to the increase in the demand for ice, it was voted to increase the capacity of the ice plant. The improvements to be made will cost about \$25,000.

### BOILER COMPOUND.

For boilers of 30 horse-power fed with fresh water the following mixture is said to be good, which should be renewed every time the boiler is emptied: Crystallized soda, 8 lbs.; dextrine, 6 lbs.; alum, 2 lbs.; sugar, 2 lbs.; potash, 1 lb. For the same sized boiler fed with sea water: Soda, 8 lbs.; dextrine, 8 lbs.; sugar, 4 lbs.; alum, 1 lb.; potash, 1 lb.

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ICE  
TOOLS  
ELEVATORS

**COLD STORAGE BY MEANS OF ICE.**

By Madison Cooper.\*

It may be well to state at the beginning of this paper that its mission is to promote the use of ice for cold storage purposes. With this frank confession we may proceed to a discussion of what has been done; what is being done; and what is likely to be done in future in the cold storage of perishable goods by means of ice.

When ice is mentioned in connection with cold storage the mind naturally turns to the common house refrigerator; or possibly to a butcher's cooler; or if the person is somewhat posted in the cold storage line, to the overhead system of ice cold storage. In short—to cooling by circulating the air of the cold storage room in direct contact with ice as the refrigerating medium. There are more ways than one of cooling a cold storage room by means of ice.

**The First System.**

The first recognized cold storage system to use ice was originated by Professor Nyce, and this gentleman fully appreciated a fact which some of the subsequent experimenters failed entirely to appreciate—the absolute necessity of separating the refrigerating medium from contact with the air of the cold storage room. He constructed a house with insulated walls with storage on the ground floor and ice placed above; but there was an absolute separation of the ice chamber from the cold storage room by placing a water-tight galvanized iron floor between the ice and the storage room. In some of these houses the entire inner surface of the cold storage room was lined with iron. The cooling of the storage room was accomplished by direct transmission through the iron floor of the ice chamber to the air of the cold storage room.

Very creditable temperatures have been obtained in some cases. Moisture coming into the room by opening of doors and that given off by stored goods was taken up by means of chloride of calcium placed either on the water-tight floor or suspended near the ceiling. A few of these old houses are still in service. In many respects the Nyce System was superior to the subsequent development in ice cold storage systems, and the insulation was far superior to some of the most modern constructions. What was lost in quality was more than made up for by increased thickness, sometimes as much as three feet being used.

Later systems of cold storage by means of ice, in which the air of the cold storage room was cooled by circulating in direct contact with the air of the cold storage room, were a positive setback to the business, instead of an improvement. It might naturally be inferred that lower temperatures would be obtained through more direct contact with the cooling medium, but this advantage was more than lost through failure to appreciate the necessity of good insulation. They not only failed to get lower temperatures, but the air of the cold storage room was in most cases more moist, and in some cases more impure than in the Nyce System.

Among the most prominent of these later ice systems may be mentioned the Wickes

\*Read at meeting of American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.



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We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

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System, which has been very extensively introduced and is still being used largely in the refrigerator car service. For refrigerator cars it is no doubt equally as good as the average end bunker schemes used for this purpose, but for cold storage work it is practically a failure as generally installed. The Wickes System has been applied to some quite large plants and in some cases has resulted in heavy financial losses, not producing even passable results. This system employs end or side icing, and in a fairly large room the circulation was very imperfect, and temperatures consequently high. Any system or plan of placing the ice in the room to be cooled, in a bunker at one side or one end of the room, will have this same objection.

**Other Systems.**

Many other so-called "Systems" came into use about this time, mostly of the overhead ice type as represented by the Jackson System. The "system" in this case was merely mechanical devices for preventing the waste water from the melting ice above the room from causing trouble by dripping or spattering in the room. Certain plates, or pieces of metal, were provided to protect the girders, and large removable pans of metal, backed by wood, were hung between the girders to catch all dripping, the air being allowed to circulate down through the joists and flow out around the pan. Flues for the return of warmer air from the room were provided at the ends or sides, extending to near the ceiling of ice chamber.

Various modifications of the above system have been largely in use and are still being installed to a limited extent on account of simplicity and cheapness, but needless to say, where temperatures below 35° to 38° F. are required, they need not be considered. In some of the more recent Jackson plants gal-

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Indianapolis, Central Transfer & Storage Co.

Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.

Milwaukee, 138 West Water St., Central Warehouse.

St. Louis, 20 So. Main St., Geo. T. Matthews & Co.

Kansas City, Kemper Bldg., O. A. Brown.

Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.

Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.

Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.

Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.

Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.

Jacksonville, Park Bldg., St. Elmo W. Acosta.

New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.

Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter R. McQuade & Son.

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vanized tubes filled with crushed ice and salt were added, but this is not at all practicable, because as the air of the cold storage room is cooled below the temperature which ice only will give, circulation from the ice chamber ceases, and the operation of the overhead ice system is changed from overhead ice to the ice and salt tube or Direct Tankage System, which will be mentioned presently.

The Dexter System of cold storage from ice deserves mention as probably being an improvement on any of the before-mentioned systems. Dexter as well as Nyce appreciated the necessity of separating the air of the cold storage rooms from contact with ice as the primary refrigerant. Dexter supports his ice above and provides a water-tight floor between the ice and cold storage room as did Professor Nyce. He goes still further in providing what is known as the indirect air circulating system. In this system the air circulates from the ice chamber down through a series of flues or spaces in the interior of the insulation of the walls of the cold storage room. The coldest air direct from the ice circulates down on the inside, or room side of the wall, and the return air to ice chamber on the outside, or toward the outside of the building.

Practically, this indirect system with an equally good insulation would give as low or a lower temperature than Prof. Nyce's system, as it surrounds the cold storage roof with a thin sheet of air at approximately the temperature of the ice chamber. Dexter went still further: He used galvanized iron tubes or tanks supported from the ceiling of the storage room and fed with chopped ice and salt from the ice chamber. This reduced the temperature as was expected, but there are many serious difficulties with this scheme. For instance, Dexter's ice floors freeze up and cause much trouble if the temperature of the storage room is reduced much below 32° F. This was later partially overcome by increasing the insulation in the floor between the ice storage room and cold storage

room, but the liability of trouble from freezing could not be entirely eliminated.

In addition to this any system of cooling where the ice is placed above is a constant menace to the safety of stored goods below. It is well-nigh impossible to secure a watertight floor under the ice which will be reliable at all times. In addition to this, the storage of ice in an expensive structure like a cold storage house is hardly permissible on account of deterioration to building and insulation. Moisture always condenses on the side walls or ceiling of the ice storage room or ice chamber, and mold and rot soon result.

#### Cooling by Direct Tankage.

The Direct Tankage System, which has been mentioned in describing the Jackson and Dexter Systems, is in use independently of any other method of cooling and has been quite extensively used for certain purposes. This system has many weak features which condemn it for anything like important work or the storage of sensitive goods like butter and eggs. The tanks may be round or of any other shape and are usually filled with ice and salt through the floor above. This plan has been used especially in connection with the storage of fish. In most cases thin or flat tanks have been used and have been termed "freezing walls." These were usually arranged along the sides of the room and were objectionable on account of only the outer surface being available as cooling surface, the side of tanks near the wall receiving comparatively little or no air circulation. The round tubes are generally about a foot in diameter and extend from floor to ceiling. However, they may be of any length, and have been installed even as long as sixteen feet and as short as three or four feet.

The Direct Tankage System will produce low temperatures if properly installed and properly handled, but the objections to this system are so many and so important that the system is not to be considered for anything like first class work. Summed up briefly

ly, the disadvantages of this system are as follows:

First—The tubes are wasteful of space in the room, occupying at least double what the cooling coils of a refrigerating system will occupy.

Second—It is not safe to pile anything beneath or near the tubes owing to liability of dripping or spattering, which would damage stored goods.

Third—Icing the tubes through the ceiling of the room causes a wetness which will in time work into and spoil the insulation.

Fourth—Icing the tubes through the ceiling of the room necessitates the leaving of a considerable space above the storage room, which is wasteful of space, and in a building with two stories of cold storage, practically out of the question.

Fifth—The tubes will not maintain a uniform temperature; immediately after charging with ice and salt the temperatures will be considerably lower than just before charging.

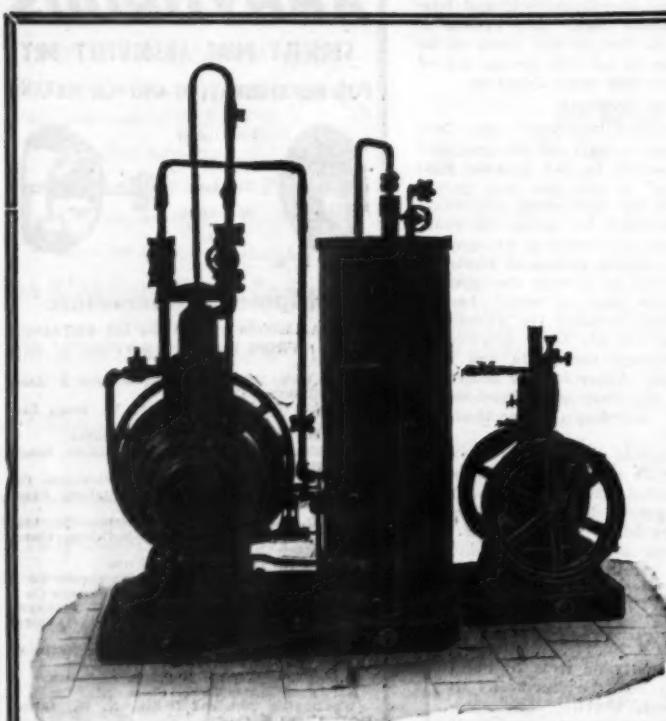
Sixth—The mud and dirt from the ice collects in the tanks and is likely to cause an odor which may affect such sensitive goods as butter and eggs.

Seventh—As the frost accumulates on the tubes it is difficult to maintain temperatures in the room. For instance: Frost may reach a thickness of 3 to 4 inches by midsummer and it is difficult to hold temperatures on that account. It is practically out of the question to clean the ice from the tubes owing to difficulty of getting at them, and the muss and the moisture resulting from scattering the frost on the floor.

Eighth—As frost accumulates on the tubes the humidity of the air of the room will become higher.

(Continued next week.)

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.



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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.**

**Erratic Markets Through Varying Volume of Hog Supplies—Advantage on the Whole With Buyers—Efforts Made for Lower Cost Hogs—More Rapid Marketing of Live Stock—Generally Unsatisfactory Condition of Trading—Restricted Home Demands Except for Fresh Meats—Conservative Export Buying—Some Increase of Held Stocks—Speculation of a Tame Order.**

The hog products markets are not in good shape. The advantage is with buyers, largely because of the well recognized full hog supplies back in the country, and, as well, on account of the generally conservative demands for products supplies. The hog markets are now declining.

On account of the condition of general business, with the restricted trading on export account and the indisposition of home distributors to contract materially ahead for supplies, the natural disposition is to put the packing down at as reasonable cost as possible; therefore there are the steady drives against prices of hogs, as there are enlarged supplies of the hogs at the packing points.

The products markets are influenced in buyers' favor as farmers at any time show a disposition to increase the marketing of the hog supplies.

Money conditions in the interior are not, as yet, just right, or for that matter elsewhere, for independent views concerning holding of merchandise. But the money situation is steadily improving, and it is expected that early in the New Year it will be in normal condition.

It has been observed this week that the farmers are taking more kindly to cheaper cost hogs than before for several weeks, and are getting in harmony with the sentiment prevailing in other lines of merchandise of marketing holdings.

It may be doubted that hog prices will get as low a trading basis as they stood upon before the recent moderate reaction in them.

The money conditions are sufficiently improved for better controlled holding than was possible a few weeks since.

Nevertheless there is increasing desire to sell the hog supplies with some abatement of views as to their prices.

The hog marketing has been behind that of the previous season, but is beginning to catch up. There were larger arrivals of the hogs at the packing points through the week than in a long time before.

The quality of the hogs shipped forward is showing improvement, and the average weights for the week will likely exhibit a decided increase.

But the hogs still show in quality the inclination to feed them freely. The high cost of feedstuffs is a factor for the acceptance of current market prices for the hogs.

There has been less competition at the packing points for the hog supplies on the part of packers and shippers, as the fresh meat trade has fallen off in many important markets, particularly in the western and eastern markets.

By an early urgent marketing of hog supplies with feeding withheld, there is, of course, just so much loss of production for the season. At the same time there is the

consideration of the larger number of hogs in the country than was had last year. It is probable that this increase of hog supplies for the season is sufficient to make up any possible loss of average weights. Indeed the productions for the season are expected to be larger than those of the previous year.

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week showed a gain of 5 lbs., and was 216 lbs. against 211 lbs. in the previous week, but last year, for the corresponding week, the average weight was 225 lbs.

The lard production is now increasing, although it would take some time to build up an ordinary holding supply of the lard, in view of the steady, although not especially active, needs of the product.

The export demands for the lard, as well as for meats generally, are, just now, of a moderate order, although the consignment of both products are of fairly satisfactory quantities.

There seems to be lack of confidence in the market position in view of the hog supplies, and this will in part account for the somewhat reserved buying by home distributors of the products, although it is apparent that consumption over the country is only moderately abated from normal proportions, however carefully the distributors buy against it.

If hog supplies are marketed promptly, which seems more probable than it did a few days since, and there is a return of a normal money market shortly after the middle of January as expected, the prospects of the

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products market are seemingly better for that later period than meanwhile.

It is expected, however, that the products markets will be of a more or less feverish order in the near future, as likely to vary from the daily marketing of the hog supplies; but that the advantage, on the general outlook of trading, is seemingly more with the buying interests than it was in the previous week.

However it must be considered that as stocks of the products everywhere are very moderate, materially less than usually held at this time of the year, and that as the consumption is running along of rather a satisfactory volume, however conservative the mood of distributors in buying against the consumption, and that as the hog packing is now much behind that of last season, it is going to take a long period of liberal receipts of the hogs to catch up to the last season's packing.

There are many traders with the opinion that hog products prices are now cheap enough, and that conditions could easily change for them in the sellers' favor at the pleasure of packers.

It is pointed out that upon such days of the week as hog prices ruled lower than the products markets were only momentarily tame and that almost immediately, on demand, there was a recovery in the products prices.

There does not appear a very marked "long" or "short" interest in the products market, except as the foreigners are believed to be "long" on January and May ribs.

The speculation naturally hesitates, in the disturbed look of general business affairs, as well as resting for the determination of the market from hog supplies, although there is more or less shifting of contracts to late options. There is less sympathy than before with the fluctuations of grain markets, and the hog supplies have become the main factor.

The situation of the market could change entirely at the time for normal money market conditions, and because the prices of the products are comparatively cheap. The statistical positions are decidedly favorable to the selling interests.

It may be considered that such conditions as prevail in the products markets are of an abnormal order, in that prices are too cheap from the statistical exhibit and the rate of consumption, however modified the latter is, although not so from the cost of hogs.

But that an awakened all around buying interest, after the packing is more freely made for the winter season, with the expected return by that time of ordinary money situations, could easily make more advantageous situations for selling interests.

The selling by packers has been more of the January option; the May option appears to be held with more confidence than the intermediate deliveries, although there is some difficulty in buying the January pork, actual deliveries, as freely as desired by the distributors at some of the prices that have been quoted this week.

The pure lard at its current prices is being taken up rather more freely for home consumption; the compounds are, also, selling better than they were in the previous week at 7% for ear lots.

The cost of the cottonseed oil is higher for the week for the make of the compounds and is at 30@31c. for the crude oil at the mills, but the price of the oleo-stearine is steady at 7%e. The cottonseed oil market is, however, just now weakening from its outside prices.

Estimated Chicago stocks: 7,500 tcs. contract lard (4,735 tcs. Dec. 1); 10,000 bbls. contract pork (15,284 bbls. Dec. 1); 3,500,000 lbs. short ribs (4,616,537 lbs. Dec. 1).

In New York there is a little better trading in pork for shipment at steady prices. Sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$14.50@15; 200 bbls. short clear at \$15.50@16.50; 150 bbls. family at \$18.50@19. Western steam lard has moderate export interest and is unsettled in price, with a little more of a supply offering upon the eastern markets; quoted at

about \$8.25@8.30. City steam lard is in demand and quoted at about \$8.12½. Compound lard is in rather more demand and quoted at 7%e. for ear lots. In city meats there is an irregular market for pickled bellies, although somewhat better than in the previous week; loose 12 lbs. and 14 lbs. ave. pickled bellies quoted at 8%e.; 10 lbs. at 9c. Loose pickled hams quoted at about 10c. Loose pickled shoulders at 7½c.

**BEEF.**—The supplies on sale are moderate, the prices are well sustained. The export demands are rather quiet, but there are steady home distributions of barreled lots.

Extra India mess, tcs., \$22@22.50; barreled mess at \$10@10.50; packet, \$12@12.50; family, \$14.50@15.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: Last week, 3,298 bbls. pork, 7,932,046 lbs. meats, 11,845,928 lbs. lard. Corresponding week last year: 3,373 bbls. pork, 9,029,535 lbs. meats, 13,811,536 lbs. lard.

From November 1 the exports have been 17,214 bbls. pork (18,374 bbls. last year); 58,430,471 lbs. meats (60,003,587 lbs. last year); 70,239,356 lbs. lard (65,274,419 lbs. last year).

The increase in the exports from November 1, against previous year, same time, is shown to be 4,964,937 lbs. lard, and the decrease equal to 232,000 lbs. pork and 1,663,116 lbs. meats.

Of the exports from November 1, the United Kingdom has taken 4,066 bbls. pork (4,259 bbls. last year), 47,203,023 lbs. meats (49,924,957 lbs. last year), 29,881,255 lbs. lard (35,274,301 lbs. last year), and the Continent 1,681 bbls. pork (2,408 bbls. last year), 9,005,982 lbs. meats (7,576,636 lbs. last year), 29,779,240 lbs. lard (17,307,607 lbs. last year).

#### SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, December 18, 1907, were as follows:

**BACON.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 15,000 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 165,694 lbs.; Bristol, England, 21,502 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 48,731 lbs.; Christiansand, Norway, 16,031 lbs.; Christi-

(Continued on page 27.)

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, December 14, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination	Oil Cake. Cheese.	Bacon and Hams. Tallow.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs. & Pkgs.	Lard.
Celtic, Liverpool	591 577	232	76	472	5791	
Celtic, Liverpool	1953 50	482 197		615	3041	
Carmania, Liverpool	747 175	22	115	100	700	
Philadelphia, Southampton	669				2150	
Teutonic, Southampton	188			10	250	800
Brooklyn City, Bristol	35				3650	
Idaho, Hull	381	35		53	466	5190
Bluecher, Hamburg			50	50	795	6297
Patagonia, Hamburg	50				125	900
Amerika, Hamburg			49			
Strathlyon, Hamburg		27				
Vaderland, Antwerp	5812	125 20	166	75	2675	
Kronprinzessin Cecile, Bremen			50			
Rhein, Bremen	100		160			625
Hudson, Havre	20				400	640
La Gascogne, Havre	65				80	270
La Touraine, Havre	55		5	100	2125	
Germania, Marseilles	48 200					
Oscar II, Baltic	150	75	455		395	6815
*Italia, Mediterranean	500	25				
Friedrich der Grosse, Medit'n.	50 40				50	190
Cretic, Mediterranean	462				10	500
Laura, Mediterranean		372				400
Slavonia, Mediterranean	30 104					320
Europa, Mediterranean			100	25		
Campania, Mediterranean					40	
San Giovanni, Mediterranean						
Total	6812	6224 2170	866 1016	479	3973	43079
Last week	11179	5120 6563	1899 746	635 661	2463	33480
Same time in 1906	25484	326 7687	1890 1276	1425 864	5341	37968

1—727 pkgs. butter; 2—300 pkgs. butter. \*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ending December 14, 1907, with comparative tables:

##### PORK, BARRELS.

	Week Dec. 14, 1907	Week Dec. 15, 1906	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Dec. 14, 1907
United Kingdom	934	607	4,066
Continent	216	446	1,681
So. and Cen. Am.	576	324	3,304
West Indies	1,127	1,674	6,009
Br. No. Am. Col.	635	300	2,055
Other countries	10	22	97
Totals	3,298	3,873	17,214

##### MEATS, POUNDS.

	United Kingdom	Continent	So. and Cen. Am.	West Indies	Br. No. Am. Col.	Other countries	Totals
United Kingdom	6,272,012	7,567,923	47,203,023				
Continent	1,202,990	1,070,175	9,065,982				
So. and Cen. Am.	133,900	111,400	701,973				
West Indies	305,144	254,056	1,397,216				
Br. No. Am. Col.	—	12,775	32,273				
Other countries	—	—	13,200				
Totals	7,932,046	9,029,523	58,490,471				

##### LARD, POUNDS.

	United Kingdom	Continent	So. and Cen. Am.	West Indies	Br. No. Am. Col.	Other countries	Totals
United Kingdom	4,385,513	8,656,854	29,881,235				
Continent	4,858,188	2,399,850	29,779,240				
So. and Cen. Am.	690,620	903,350	5,813,510				
West Indies	1,589,597	1,595,762	6,025,984				
Br. No. Am. Col.	30,170	40,830	106,517				
Other countries	32,400	184,950	629,550				
Totals	11,845,928	13,811,536	70,229,856				

#### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,191	3,135,723	7,002,150
Boston	440	1,387,050	521,261
Portland, Me.	100	2,712,700	452,220
Philadelphia	—	145,027	434,824
Baltimore	—	221,363	1,820,769
Mobile	3	142,250	256,500
New Orleans	437	150,700	450,410
Galveston	127	37,219	784,197
Newport News	—	—	33,600
Totals	3,298	7,932,046	11,845,928

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, 1907,	From Nov. 1, 1906,	Increase.
to Dec.	to Dec.	
13, 1907.	14, 1906.	

Pork, pounds	Meats, pounds	Lard, pounds
3,442,800	3,674,800	—

Pork, pounds	Meats, pounds	Lard, pounds
55,430,471	60,063,587	4,964,937

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Steamer and Destination	Per Ton.	Steamer and Destination	Per Ton.	Steamer and Destination	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	15c		
Oil Cake	10c	11/3	10c		
Bacon	10/	15/	15c		
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	15c		
Cheese	20/	22/	48c		
Canned meats	10/	15/	15c		
Butter	25/	30/	48c		
Tallow	10/	17/6	15c		
Pork per barrel	1/6	2/3	15c		

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The London auction sale on Wednesday was by one cable unchanged to 3d. lower, with 570 casks offered and 190 casks sold, and by another cable 6d. lower.

The weaker feeling in the English market tended to the acceptance of lower bids from the soapmakers in our eastern markets, as well as from exporters.

Almost immediately with the receipt of the cable of the London sale bids of 5 5-16c. for New York City hogheads from the English market were accepted for 300 hds.

This sale at 5 5-16c. for New York City hds. established a decline of 3-16c., although some other melters said they would not sell at the 5 5-16c. price.

The entire market is a slow one, not only from the disturbances incidental to the, as yet, abnormal money situation, but, as well, from the usual indifference in buying by soapmakers about the holiday period.

The export situation does not look encouraging, since although the English markets are not particularly suffering from stringent money conditions, yet there are some continental markets, more especially those in Germany, which usually draw supplies in some degree from England, adversely situated in commercial affairs; England is in part affected by the circumstance.

The diminished demands from the continent upon the United Kingdom markets enhances the weakness upon the latter for supplies, but which is in part influenced by the conditions of business in this country.

There was no export demand here beyond the limit of the decline that is alluded to; the New York melters accepted the reduced price to clean out the accumulation before the holdings.

The entire situation is, as well, affected by the more or less slow, although somewhat improved making of advances on merchandise. Until there are normal money accumulations, which is now more likely for a near future, general healthy market situations cannot prevail.

Under the slow conditions of trading there is not much country made tallow arriving; some melters prefer to carry supplies for developments.

On the other hand there is some pressure in a few sources to get money returns, although that this future is not near as marked as it had been.

At some out-of-town markets, more particularly those at the west, the desire has been all around, as in distinction to New York market surroundings, to clean up productions to soapmakers and exporters promptly at the easier prices.

There has been an increased supply of fat over the west, as the cattle receipts have been of an enlarged order.

But the cattle are still running of rather poor quality.

Outside of the sale of New York City hogheads at 5 5-16c., the contract deliveries will be made at that price, unless otherwise stated in our closing market report.

There have been sales of equal to 100 hds. New York City, special grade, for export at 5 5-16c., with charges, and this special grade in tierces is quoted at 6@6 1/2c.

The city edible tallow, government inspected, is quoted at 7c., at which price 150 tcs. were sold.

The country made tallow is coming in small lots, for the most part, and the soapmakers take them up slowly, with prices unsettled. Sales have been about 125,000 lbs. at 5 1/2@5 1/2c., 5 1/2c., as to quality, chiefly with 5 1/2c. as outside; special lots held at more money.

It is true that tallow and greases are now quite low in price as compared with their usual better difference with cottonseed oil values. But so long as there are the interferences with a normal condition of business, as they have been pointed out, the prospects are not at all favorable to the holding interests for tallow.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The New York market hangs to a 7 1/2c. price, with the demands sufficient for the steady holding of the price, after the considerable business that had been done. There have been further sales of 150,000 lbs. at 7 1/2c.

At Chicago the late sales were 500,000 lbs. in lots at 7 1/2@7 1/2c., and the market is now resting at about these prices.

The stearine is seemingly bought as regarded of very reasonable value rather than that there is prompt consumption of it.

The trading in the compounds is without especial animation and it is behind that of this time last year.

The entire market position is influenced by the uncertainty of the pure lard market and the modified conditions of business generally.

**OLEO OIL.**—There has been a decline in the price in Rotterdam to 55 florins, at which 1,250 tes. Harrison were sold. The New York market is also weaker, with extra quoted at 9 1/2@10c.; prime at 9c., and sales of No. 3, January delivery, at 8 1/2c.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Somewhat nominal in price, and quoted about 9 1/2c. There is unimportant demand from the refiners.

**GREASE.**—A few sales have been made at 1/2c. decline in prices for the week, in sympathy with the lower tallow market. The foreign markets have been light buyers. The home soapmakers are doing little, as usual in the holiday season. For yellow from 4 1/2@4 1/2c.; house, from 4 1/2@5 1/2c.; bone, 5 1/2@5 1/2c.; brown, 4@4 1/2c.; white at 5 1/2@6 1/2c.

**GREASE STEARINE** is offered at easier prices, on the reduced cost of grease. Mod-

erate inquiry prevailing. Yellow at 5%@5 1/2c.; white at 5 1/2c.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Foreign markets use up this country's production promptly. Quoted about 6c. per lb.

**LARD OIL.**—Demands are steady for small lots, without especial life to the situation. Prime quoted at 72@74c.

**CORN OIL.**—While to \$4.50@4.55 is asked for ear lots, the demands are very slow; there are reports of efforts to sell small lots in outside hands at decidedly less money.

**COCONUT OIL.**—At the late reduction in prices the market is now quite firm, as in sympathy with the tone of foreign markets, as well as from the feature of moderate stocks here. There is conservative buying. Cochin, on spot, 8 1/2@9c., and shipments at 8@8 1/2c. for December and January. Ceylon at 7 1/2@7 1/2c. for spot, and December and January shipments at 6 1/2@7c.

**PALM OIL.**—Holds to about steady prices. Demands are small. Prime red quoted at 6@6 1/2c.; Lagos at 6 1/2@6 1/2c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Demands are of a small order. Hardly a feature of interest to the market. Nominal prices are 90c. for 20 cold test, 80c. for 30 test, 70c. for 40 test, 60c. for prime and 50c. for dark.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 26.)

ania, Norway, 32,311 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 5,930 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 62,631 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 194,145 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 50,306 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,340 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 207,947 lbs.; Helsinki, Finland, 399,809 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 125,898 lbs.; Havre, France, 131,551 lbs.; London, England, 40,785 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,292,386 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 1,170 lbs.; Monrovia, Africa, 1,787 lbs.; Manchester, England, 3,000 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 108,372 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 11,696 lbs.; Pernambuco, Brazil, 13,072 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 75,471 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 111,919 lbs.; Southampton, England, 3,411 lbs.

**HAMS.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 24,786 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 311,500 lbs.; Bristol, England, 18,525 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 4,000 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 15,063 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 9,500 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 10,326 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 199,060 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,335 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 9,172 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 11,197 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,259 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 7,005 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 26,480 lbs.; London, England, 104,615 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,523,646 lbs.; Manchester, England, 26,519 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 67,500 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 606 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,799 lbs.;

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### Palm Oil

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### Tallow

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Rotterdam, Holland, 5,850 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 3,452 lbs.; St. Lucia, W. I., 25,211 lbs.; St. Marc, W. I., 1,155 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 10,785 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 7,615 lbs.

LARD.—Aarhus, Norway, 19,650 lbs.; Arndal, Norway, 11,000 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 6,206 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 194,642 lbs.; Amatola, Honduras, 1,740 lbs.; Beira, Africa, 15,252 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 6,151 lbs.; Bristol, England, 80,211 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 14,000 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 5,408 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 155,084 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 226,936 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 232,048 lbs.; Cayenne, Fch. Guiana, 2,700 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,610 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 16,708 lbs.; Drammen, Norway, 52,250 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 8,650 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 8,770 lbs.; Esbjerg, Norway, 31,230 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 101,957 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 76,960 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 38,214 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 12,400 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 2,500 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 182,857 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 184,305 lbs.; Havre, France, 145,171 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 5,517 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 65,483 lbs.; Karachi, India, 24,750 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 13,860 lbs.; London, England, 407,145 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 10,549 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,205,076 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 9,000 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 34,000 lbs.; Manchester, England, 258,363 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 156,058 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 7,500 lbs.; Penang, Straits Settlement, 120,662 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 40,134 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 11,905 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 78,396 lbs.; Port Natal, Africa, 25,000 lbs.; Pernambuco, Brazil, 14,724 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 58,421 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 793,088 lbs.; St. Marc, W. I., 30,582 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 7,902 lbs.; Sekondi, Africa, 2,222 lbs.; St. Lucia, W. I., 45,087 lbs.; Southampton, England, 97,250 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 102,230 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 124,905 lbs.; Sekondi, W. Africa, 3,314 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 121,144 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 85,757 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 2,002 lbs.; Havre, France, 46,087 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 385,332 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 62,860 lbs.; St. Marc, W. I., 20,904 lbs.; St. Lucia, W. I., 795 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 117,273 lbs.

**EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.**

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, December 18, 1907, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 15 tcs.; Christiansand, Norway, 232 tcs.; Christiansand, Norway, 25 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 215 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 13 bbls., 91,523 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 90 bbls.; Drontheim, Norway, 38 tcs.; Guadeloupe, 97 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 90 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 77 tcs., 200 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 7 bbls., 26,380 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 45 bbls., 18 tcs.

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"COTTONOIL," Louisville.

**COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner From Asprey &amp; Co.)

New York, Dec. 19, 1907.—In our last letter we pointed out what elements of weakness and what elements of strength the market presented. The two seem to balance each other fairly well, but during the last week a radical change has taken place, and this change will no doubt affect values materially.

In the first place, the heavy short interest in December and January seems to be covered. In the second place, reselling on the part of Europe is getting more urgent from day to day. Financial conditions to-day in many European countries are worse than they were here two months ago. At that time what saved the situation was the splendid export demand, and while it was anticipated that the domestic consumption would be curtailed considerably this year, the splendid export demand at that time gave hopes of an increased export demand to offset the deficit in the home demand. Developments in Europe lately, however, now indicate that we cannot even hope for a foreign demand as large as last year unless prices go materially lower.

At present there is absolutely nothing in the situation to indicate higher prices, and it looks as if nothing short of a miracle can prevent cotton oil from falling down to a considerably lower level. A decline of some 5 to 6 cents a gallon in the next two months would not surprise us in the slightest.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, December, 37½c.; January, 37½c.; February, 37½c.; March, 37½c.; April, 37½c.; May, 38c.; July, 38½c. Prime winter yellow, 45c.; prime summer white, 41c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 21s. 3d.

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# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER** is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

**Slack and Easier Conditions—Diminished Buying of Crude—Consequent Less Demand From the South for Refined—Reduced Stocks Permit Holding of Crude—Current Prices for Refined Held Because of Crude Oil Prices—Very Dull Trading in Refined at Seaboard—Inactivity of Foreign Markets in Buying—Diminished Demand From Compound Makers—Increased Seed Supplies Had by the Mills—Late Advanced Prices for Seed Supplies Supported.**

Early in the week the New York market for refined gathered strength from the confident holding of crude at the mills. Afterwards there was a weaker tendency from dull all-around market conditions. A decided decline in prices took place in the trading of Wednesday and Thursday under continued reselling of Europe.

The buying last week of 250 tanks crude, as noted in our previous review on page 39, closing report, and the generally higher prices of 30c. for crude, and \$20 for seed then prevailing, left effects of firmness to the dealing in New York early in this week, for the refined oil.

But, as we remarked last week, opposed to the sentiment of the higher prices for crude and from the feature of the South buying the refined in New York against its sales of crude, has been for some days the very dull condition of business in the refined at the seaboard, with the steady reselling of the refined by the foreign markets and absence of material new demands from them.

It is all very true that refined oil at the seaboard had not been too high as compared with the recent enhanced cost of crude. So long as the south was disposed to buy the refined in New York there was reason for

support of its prices. This southern demand has now become very quiet because of quieter trading in crude.

In Wednesday's New York trading there was the first sign that the slow condition of business in refined, outside of the buying of a few refiners and by the South, was having effect upon the seaboard market prices; upon that day there were efforts to sell by the miscellaneous interests at lower prices, with careful takings of the offerings, and Thursday's market showed enhanced depression and still lower prices.

While the weakness was developing for the refined at the seaboard market there was not for that day, at least, marked abatement of ideas on the part of the mills concerning crude oil prices, although it was thought 30c. would buy the crude oil. The mills had been before quoting generally 31c. for crude, and some of them asking 32c., or about one cent advance on the prices they had made in the previous week by the large sales then noted.

But the mills, as now having much slack demand for their crude oil, may be influenced by the tamer sentiment at the seaboard; in other words, it becomes a question as to whether the mills will be influenced by the changed tone at the seaboard, instead of leading as before, and the seaboard following.

It is observed at mid-week that the south is falling off in interest in buying the refined at the seaboard, notwithstanding the reaction to easier prices for the refined; the slackened buying of the crude oil accounts for the diminished buying interest of the South for the refined in New York.

It was a considerable quantity of crude oil that had been taken up at the mills in the previous week, and it made an important in-

road upon holdings of crude by the mills, whereby they were able to dictate the higher prices.

But the compound makers and refiners, who had been doing most of the buying of the crude oil, have become much quieter in their demands, although it is understood that they would be willing to buy further at 30c.

The higher prices of seed that followed the stronger bidding of the seed supplies, as well as the better prices for the crude oil supplies, started last week the seed supplies forward to the mills rather freely; many of the mills now say that they got all of the seed they needed, at least for near future productions.

There appears to be, however, here and there, some halting in marketing the seed supplies, more particularly in directions that the sellers got encouragement from the recent advancing tendency of prices and thought it might pay to hold on a little while longer for even more money.

But the conditions of general business would seem to be against bullish ideas, and it seems somewhat peculiar to many trade sources that the late outside prices for seed supplies, as well as for crude oil, did not bring out the seed supplies to the limit of all possibilities from the size of the cotton crop.

The general trade conditions, not only for cottonseed oil, but for all products allied with it, are far from being upon a satisfactory basis.

The compound makers of cottonseed oil show less demand than usual at this time of season for supplies, on account of the conservative buying of distributors of the compounds because of the prices of pure lard and the generally upset commercial situations.

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Atlanta, 1895. Paris, 1900.

Buffalo, 1901. Charleston, S. C., 1902.

St. Louis, 1904.



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### It does.

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If you are not, you cannot be getting all that is coming to you in quality, price and service, when you buy cottonseed oils.

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Don't you owe it to your business to send us a trial order?

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**"DELMONICO"**—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

**"APEX"**—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

**"NONPAREIL"**—Choice Winter Yellow

**"WHITE DAISY"**—Prime Summer White Oil

**"EXCELSIOR"**—Summer White Soap Oil  
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ASK FOR PRICES

**KENTUCKY REFINING CO.**  
LOUISVILLE, KY., U.S.A.

The soapmakers find tallow and greases relatively cheaper than usual compared with the cost of cottonseed oil.

There was a further break this week in the prices of tallow of 6d. in London, and the New York market for city hogshead tallow was down to 5 5-1/2c., or a loss of 3-1/2c., and grease is down in price 1/2c. for the week.

The foreigners are steadily reselling cottonseed oil in the New York market, and there is hardly important new demand from them, even for the edible grades.

In other words there is less than the usual home and foreign demand for consumption, for this season of the year, while the prospects of demand are of an unfavorable order until general commercial situations can be straightened out from normal money conditions.

The foreign markets, those upon the continent particularly, do not, seemingly, care to carry more cottonseed oil, or for that matter any class of merchandise, than absolutely necessary for needs, and seem inclined to let bidders in New York take their surplus supplies at the current market.

Some of the important consuming markets of Europe seem to be increasingly affected by modified commercial situations from money stringency, and, in some degree, as sympathizing with the recent extreme, as well as current modified, conditions in this country.

The pure lard market does not promise very marked vitality for the near future. The hog packing is up to this time materially less than it was last year for the winter packing.

But hog supplies are freely back in the country and it is a question of farmers accepting promptly market prices. The hogs must come forward freely in the next few weeks, as the prices of feedstuffs are too high for prolonged feeding of hogs.

Until the hog supplies are freely packed and put away, it may be doubted that there could be much in expectations for higher lard prices.

Returned normal money conditions which are expected after the middle of January would then help the lard market if the hog supplies are freely packed meanwhile.

Until the pure lard market gets on an upward stride, and it may be a matter of a few weeks before this is possible, as depending upon straightened out general commercial situations and a decided recovery of the money market, it is unlikely that there will be a normal in volume consumption of the cottonseed oil for the make of the compounds for soapmakers' use.

In the buying of cottonseed oil, tallow, grease, etc., for the make of manufactured goods, the manufacturers are held back by the derangements, actual and apprehended, for a few days more.

In fact, however the financial position is steadily improving; the entire commercial situation is getting the left-over effects of the lack of money accumulation.

It may be possible that commercial situations will right themselves promptly in a few days, as some people apprehend they will, however pessimistic some other traders are. But it is a fact that the loss in absorption of general raw material supplies has already been considerable for the season. It may be doubted that the takings of raw

material supplies for the season entire can approach the volume of them taken last year for the season, as it would be improbable that commercial situations could even under the favorable contingency of money situations be more than ordinarily active through next season, with the important political election ahead for the fall months.

It is dawning upon the minds of some of the statisticians that their low cotton crop estimates, those that were placed materially under 12,000,000 bales, are very much out of the way of facts. Just what the cotton crop will prove to be is more undetermined than ordinarily at this time of the year. From the rate of the late ginning, and the more active movements forward latterly of the cotton supplies through satisfactory prices, with other circumstances, there would appear to be a cotton crop large enough in volume for as much of a production of cottonseed oil as will be needed if the seed supplies are marketed to the limit that it seems likely they will be through the late higher prices for the seed.

The excellent quality of the seed and the small loss in refining goes a long ways, as well, in turning out the oil supply for the season.

The Hull (England) market for the cottonseed oil has not varied particularly for the week, with 2ls. 6d. quoted there for January to April deliveries.

The linseed markets of Europe hold up very well, despite the more conservative mood of buyers; La Plata linseed in London is up 6d. for the week, and is quoted 39s. 3d., and Calcutta is only 1 1/2d. lower, with 42s. 10 1/2d. quoted. Linseed oil in London is quoted at 22s. 3d.

It is observed that the Rotterdam market has declined for the week to 55 florins for oleo oil, and this shows the unsatisfactory business there, all around, in manufactured goods, as well as for raw material supplies, as it is understood generally that Rotterdam is carrying only very moderate stocks of the oleo oil. Besides the Rotterdam market holds much less than an ordinary supply of cottonseed oil, yet it is a very careful buyer in this country for additional supplies.

Such conservative demand as is noted for the edible oils is from the north of Europe markets.

The prime and off grades of the cotton oil are, as remarked, under slack attention of all foreign markets.

The sales of crude oil at the South are reported as about 60 tanks, for the week, in lots, at 30@31c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

### New York Transactions.

On Saturday (14th) the market was quite strong and about 1/4c. higher. There were reserved offers to sell rather than that demand was of an important order. The continued full prices for crude at the mills caused the strong holding of the refined at the seaboard.

Sales were 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, July, at 40 1/2c.

Closing prices for prime yellow, December, at 38@38 1/2c.; January at 38 1/2@38 1/4c.

## The Procter & Gamble Co. *Refiners of All Grades of* **COTTONSEED OIL**

*Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow  
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White*

*Cable Address  
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.*

*Marigold Cooking Oil  
Puritan Salad Oil  
Jersey Butter Oil*

*Office, CINCINNATI, O.  
Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.*

**ASPEGREN & CO.**

**Produce Exchange**

**EXPORTERS BROKERS**

**WE EXECUTE ORDERS TO BUY OR SELL**

**Cotton Seed Oil**

**ON THE N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE FOR**

**FUTURE DELIVERY**

**Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.**

February at 38½@39c.; March at 39@39½c.; May at 39½@40c.; July at 40½@40½c.

Off yellow, December, 37½@38c.

Good off yellow, December, 37½@38½c.

Sales the day before had been 1,400 bbls., prime yellow, January, at 38½c. and 38c.; 200 bbls. July at 40½c. and 40c.; 500 bbls. March at 39c.; 300 bbls. May at 39½c. and 39½c.

On Monday the market was very slow, with unimportant export demand and prices ¼@½c. lower.

Sales were 100 bbls. prime yellow, December, at 38½c.; 200 do. at 38c.; 200 bbls. January, 38½c.; 100 do. 38c.; 100 bbls. March, 38½c.; 600 bbls. May, 39½c.; 200 do., 39c.; a "switch" of 1,000 bbls. December at 38c., and 1,000 bbls. January at 38c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, December, 38@38½c.; January, 38@38½c.; February, 38½@38½c.; May, 38½@39c.; July, 39½@40c.

Good off yellow, December, 38½@38c.

Off yellow, December, 37½@38c.

On Tuesday there was a strong market because of the firm tone for crude at the mills, with the steady bidding for it from refiners and moderately so from compound makers. There is also demand for the refined in New York from the south. The export demands continue very dull.

Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, December, 39c.; 1,100 bbls. January, 39c.; 200 bbls. March, 38½c.; 200 do., 39c.; 39½c.; 100 do., 39c.; 100 bbls. May, 39c.; 200 bbls. July, 40c.; 100 do., 40½c.; 1,000 do., 40c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, December, 38½@39c.; January, 38½@39c.; February, 39@39½c.; March, 38½@39½c.; May, 39½@39½c.; July, 39½@40c.

Good off yellow, December, 37½@39c.

Off yellow, December, 38@38½c.

On Wednesday the market reacted, especially towards the close of the day and closed weak at a decline of about 1c. per gallon against the day before.

Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, January, 38½c.; 100 do., 38½c.; 100 do., 38½c.; 200 do., 38c.; 500 bbls. March, 38½c.; 400 do., 38c.; 100 bbls. February, 38c.; 100 bbls. May, 38½c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, December, 38½@39½c.; January, 38@38½c.; February, 37½@38c.; March, 37½@38c.; May, 38½@38½c.; July, 39@39½c.

Good off yellow, December, 37½@39c.

Off yellow, December, 36½@37½c. Sale 100 bbls., December, 37½c.

On Thursday the market showed further dullness in prices and closed depressed. There was steady reselling by Europe.

Sales of 200 bbls. prime yellow, January, at 38c.; 800 do., 37½c.; 200 bbls. March, 37½c.; 200 bbls. July, 38½c.; 100 do., 38½c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, December, 36½@37½c.; January, February and March all at 37@37½c.; May, 37½@38c.; July, 38@38½c. Winter yellow, December, 45c. bid and 48c. asked. Summer white, December, 41c. asked, 37c. bid.

#### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending December 18, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-'07, were as follows:

Port.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.		Same Period Bbls.
	For Week. Bbls.	1906-07 Bbls.	
Alesund, Norway	—	—	5
Acajutla, Salvador	—	—	4
Alexandria, Egypt	185	308	—
Algiers, Algeria	182	732	2,254
Algiers Bay, Cape Colony	—	55	—
Antigua, West Indies	—	172	—
Antofagasta, Chile	143	—	—
Antwerp, Belgium	1,065	1,695	835
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	7	20
Auckland, New Zealand	121	121	—
Azua, West Indies	—	—	269
Bahia, Brazil	—	43	—
Barbados, W. I.	258	444	—
Beirut, Syria	—	25	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	25	25
Bergen, Norway	175	175	175
Bissau, Portuguese Gulan	—	5	7
Bombay, India	—	142	—
Bone, Algeria	—	75	—
Bordeaux, France	350	100	—
Bremen, Germany	162	100	—
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	24	—
Bristol, England	—	75	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	508	419	—
Bukharest, Roumania	80	—	—
Callao, Peru	68	—	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	163	184	—
Cardenas, Cuba	11	—	—
Cayenne, French Guiana	122	192	—
Christiania, Norway	250	575	475
Christiansand, Norway	50	50	75
Cienfuegos, Cuba	5	139	—
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	80	9	—
Colon, Panama	16	164	369
Conakry, Africa	—	5	10
Constantinople, Turkey	375	—	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	51	50	—
Corinto, Nicaragua	0	49	29
Cork, Ireland	—	39	—
Cristobal, Panama	92	—	—
Dakar, W. Africa	20	—	—
Danzig, Germany	150	475	600
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	25	—
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	9	19	—
Demerara, British Guiana	434	461	—
Drontheim, Norway	50	100	—
Dublin, Ireland	150	—	—
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	37	—
Dunkirk, France	150	100	—
Fort de France, West Indies	321	283	—
Fremantle, Australia	—	23	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	250	800
Genoa, Italy	250	2,582	3,623
Georgetown, British Guiana	239	9	—
Gibraltar, Spain	—	50	1,330
Glasgow, Scotland	420	1,345	928
Gonaives, Haiti	—	—	7
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	—	200
Grenada, Spain	—	—	37
Guadeloupe, West Indies	207	605	487
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	20	—
Hamburg, Germany	489	2,758	865
Havana, Cuba	—	214	802
Havre, France	2,051	6,226	3,191
Helsingfors, Finland	—	20	—
Inagua, West Indies	—	18	—
Jamaica, West Indies	—	10	—
Kingston, West Indies	39	944	831
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	100	250
Kustendji, Roumania	—	135	250
La Guaira, Venezuela	17	104	49
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	39
Leghorn, Italy	50	175	220
Liverpool, England	1,475	2,475	1,101
London, England	75	4,524	1,456
Macoris, San Domingo	—	157	99
Malmö, Sweden	—	290	—
Malta, Island of	359	559	301
Manchester, England	125	314	350
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	11	6
Marseille, France	1,550	20,099	19,639
Martinique, West Indies	—	583	610
Massawa, Arabia	—	19	19
Matanzas, West Indies	—	—	16
Melbourne, Australia	—	271	38
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	—	18
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	721	626
Naples, Italy	—	165	100
Newcastle, England	—	—	20
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	20	14
Oran, Algeria	—	150	499
Panama, Panama	—	7	34
Para, Brazil	—	6	10
Ponta a Pitre, West Indies	—	—	40
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	21	12
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	4	5
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	68	93
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	—	12
Port Natal, Cape Colony	27	27	39
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	—	4
Port Said, Egypt	—	—	75
Progresso, Mexico	—	86	5
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	158	120
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	57	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	38	802
Rosario, Argentine Republic	49	49	119
Rotterdam, Holland	5,847	18,565	6,525
St. Croix, West Indies	—	—	17
St. Johns, N. F.	—	49	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	74	77
St. Lucia, West Indies	83	83	—
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	4	—
Salonica, Turkey	50	60	—
Samana, San Domingo	—	10	6
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	—	213
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	1,082	490
San Jose, Costa Rica	—	3	—
Santiago, Cuba	—	43	132
Santos, Brazil	—	—	1,220
Sekondi, West Africa	—	20	—
Shanghai, China	—	—	14
Smyrna, Turkey	—	50	—
Southampton, England	—	350	825
Stavanger, Norway	100	100	170
Stettin, Germany	400	600	3,495
Stockholm, Sweden	—	75	30
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	6
Trieste, Austria	900	1,500	708
Trinidad, Island of	—	121	.66

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Greatest economy in operation. No knife-grinding. Discs quickly changed. Adjustable while running. No. 1, 24", capacity 40 tons in 24 hours. No. 2, 30", capacity 60 tons in 24 hours.

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**SCIENTIFIC** Cotton Seed Cleaners, Meal Mills, Hull-Beating Separators and Cake Breakers  
CATALOGUES AND SPECIAL INFORMATION ON REQUEST  
Established 1878  
**THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio**

Tunis, Algeria	—	—	150
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	24	25
Valparaiso, Chile	—	500	1,301
Venice, Italy	100	600	1,274
Vera Cruz, Mexico	150	745	—
Wellington, New Zealand	—	30	15
Yokohama, Japan	—	95	38
Totals	16,719	80,121	64,137

**From New Orleans.**

Antwerp, Belgium	1,450	2,450	8,545
Belfast, Ireland	—	535	200
Bordeaux, France	—	—	150
Bremen, Germany	—	295	1,000
Christiania, Norway	—	—	600
Coles, Panama	—	5	12
Copenhagen, Denmark	2,850	5,650	475
Dublin, Ireland	—	—	105
Dunkirk, France	—	—	150
Genoa, Italy	—	50	350
Glasgow, Scotland	—	300	1,275
Hamburg, Germany	3,750	9,545	5,005
Havana, Cuba	—	733	1,016
Havre, France	—	100	4,385
Hull, England	—	—	85
Liverpool, England	1,200	5,195	4,905
London, England	—	4,065	6,230
Manchester, England	—	900	450
Marseilles, France	—	4,000	7,400
Newcastle, England	—	200	—
Rotterdam, Holland	300	8,625	26,780
Tampico, Mexico	100	500	—
Trieste, Austria	—	—	50
Vera Cruz, Mexico	150	745	—
Totals	9,800	43,856	64,287

**From Galveston.**

Bremen, Germany	—	—	200
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	600
Hamburg, Germany	500	850	3,117
London, England	—	—	500
Marseilles, France	—	300	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,190	24,824
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	3,370	3,400
Totals	500	7,710	32,641

**From Baltimore.**

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	100
Bremen, Germany	—	50	—
Bremervorwerk, Germany	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	100	150
Glasgow, Scotland	—	75	100
Hamburg, Germany	—	325	750
Havre, France	—	355	—
Liverpool, England	—	—	600
Rotterdam, Holland	2,575	3,350	3,780
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	60
Totals	2,575	4,355	5,530

**From Philadelphia.**

Christiania, Norway	—	—	50
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	300	375
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	300

Totals	—	300	725
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**From Savannah.**

Bremen, Germany	—	—	700
Hamburg, Germany	—	450	1,775
Liverpool, England	—	102	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	14,424

Totals	—	558	16,902
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**From Newport News.**

Hamburg, Germany	—	—	300
Liverpool, England	—	—	2,690
Rotterdam, Holland	—	187	200

Totals	—	187	3,190
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**From All Other Ports.**

Canada	—	721	5,499
<b>Recapitulation.</b>			
From New York	16,719	80,121	64,137
From New Orleans	9,800	43,856	64,287
From Galveston	500	7,710	32,641
From Baltimore	2,575	4,355	5,530
From Philadelphia	—	300	725
From Savannah	—	558	16,902
From Newport News	—	187	3,190
From all other ports	—	721	5,499
Totals	20,504	137,758	193,001

**—****SOUTHERN MARKETS****Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 19.—Crude oil, prompt and December, 30c.; January and February, 30@30½c. Small sales and lack of interest. Seed moving slowly. Meal steady, \$22.50@23. Hulls steady at \$7.50 loose at Atlanta.

**Columbia.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 19.—Crude oil was active the past week, selling at 30@31c. for prompt and January delivery. Meal, \$23, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$5.50, f. o. b. mills.

**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.**

December 21, 1907.

**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 19.—Prime crude oil, 31c. for December shipments. Choice meal, \$23@23.50. Hulls firm at \$5.50@5.75 for prompt shipments.

**New Orleans.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Dec. 19.—Prime crude oil is barely steady at 30c. for all directions. Meal is higher; \$27, long ton, ship's side. Cake, \$25, long ton, ship's side. Hulls firm at \$7 loose, \$9 sacked. Demand for refined oil is light.

**Kansas City.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 19.—Oil market rather quiet this week; 31c. asked for prime crude; some sales at 30c., and this price is still obtainable.

**Dallas.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 19.—Crude oil market continues strong, with good demand, at 31c. for December. Loose cake, \$24.50. Choice meal, \$26; f. o. b. Galveston.

**CABLE MARKETS****Rotterdam.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Dec. 20.—Cottonseed oil market is easy. Demand is poor. Sales of spot butter oil at 32 florins; prime summer yellow, 30 florins; off oil, 29 florins.

**Antwerp.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Dec. 20.—Cottonseed oil market is lifeless and without demand. Quote off oil at 59 florins.

**Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Dec. 20.—The market is demoralized on account of financial depression. Sales of off oil at 47 marks; prime summer yellow, 49 marks; white oil, 53 marks.

**Marseilles.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Dec. 20.—Cottonseed oil market is easy, with nothing doing. Prime summer yellow quoted at 60 francs; winter oil, 68 francs for all deliveries. Arachide oil dropped 5 francs this week.

**Liverpool.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Dec. 20.—Cottonseed oil market is easy. Sales of off oil at 23s.; prime summer yellow, 23½s.; white and butter oil, 26s.

**COTTONSEED PRODUCTS RULES.**

(Continued from page 15.)

Rule 18.—Unless otherwise specified, all sales of cottonseed products are understood to be f. o. b. Seller cannot be required to deliver less than 100 barrels to any one place, to any vessel, or any wharf or pier designated by the buyer. The vessel, wharf or pier so designated must be accessible and within lighterage limits of the port of New York. It is understood that the seller has fulfilled his contract after he puts the goods within reach of the ship's tackle or lands them on the pier, if required and allowed to do so. The goods shall be delivered free alongside before the expiration of the contract time for delivery.

**Weighing of Barrels.**

Rule 19. Sec. 1.—The buyer must accept the weights taken at point of tender by licensed weigher, and before the goods are

lightered to point designated by buyer, as long as the weighing is otherwise in accordance with the rules, and provided same has taken place after the time allowed the buyer for sampling and testing the goods. The buyer cannot make claim for loss in weight during transportation to vessel, dock or warehouse designated by him unless it can be proven that it was caused by the seller's negligence or unless one or more barrels were broken in transit.

Sec. 2.—The seller must weigh the oil in lots as demanded by the buyer; provided, however, that no lot shall be less than 25 barrels. If requested to do so the seller must also countermark each lot, viz., place such shipping marks and port names on the barrels as may be necessary.

**Tenders and Transferable Notices.**

Rule 21. Sec. 1.—All tenders of cottonseed products other than refined cottonseed oils shall be made between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and unless rejected within 48 hours shall constitute an acceptance on the part of the buyer.

All tenders of refined cottonseed oils shall be made as provided in Rule 22.

Sec. 2.—Tenders of cottonseed products of a quality superior to that sold shall be deemed a good delivery.

Rule 22. Sec. 1.—On tenders of refined cottonseed oil the seller must issue a transferable notice drawn on himself by 10 o'clock A. M., in lots of 100 barrels, and such notice must be passed to the subsequent buyers up to 3 o'clock P. M., provided, always, that no one shall hold same over 30 minutes, including the original drawer. The time of delivery to each party must be specified on the notice. The transferable notice must be presented by the last receiver to the drawer by 3:30 o'clock P. M., on the day issued, and drawer must on presentation deliver a sampling order for the oil named.

On tenders on Saturday, however, the transferable notice must be started by 9:30 o'clock A. M., and such notice must be passed to the subsequent buyer up to 12 o'clock noon, provided, always, that no one shall hold same over 15 minutes, including the original drawer. Such transferable notice must be presented by the last receiver by 12:30 o'clock P. M., and the drawer must on presentation deliver a sampling order for the oil named.

Sec. 2.—The settlement price for cottonseed oil deliverable upon transferable notice shall be the bid price for the last call of the previous day.

Sec. 3.—Each party accepting a transferable notice shall adjust differences between the contract price and the settling price not later than 3 o'clock P. M. of the succeeding business day, and the settlement of such differences shall relieve all parties of their liability to each other for the fulfillment of the contract, except the drawer of the notice and the final receiver. Each of the latter parties shall have the right to call for original margin, provided they notify each other to that effect when the transferable notice is stopped by the final receiver, and both parties shall have the right to call each other for margins to meet any variations in the market, until the oil shall have been finally received and paid for.

(Continued on page 33.)

**HAITIAN DUTY ON COTTONSEED.**

Owing to the high prices obtained for cotton and cottonseed in foreign markets, a "statistical" duty of \$0.20 gold per 100 pounds is to be levied on these products from October 1, 1907, by the Haitian Government. This law abrogates all contrary laws.

# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The receipts of cattle have shown quite a falling off this week and the slaughter is below the average. Trade in hides is very quiet and no sales of any consequence are reported. Large buyers are again holding entirely out of the market and will probably not take any more hides unless the opportunity presents itself again to secure some bargains. It is not expected that there will be much trading until after the holidays. Some of the packers who have fall hides on hand are willing to accept less for them than the figures they were asking last week, which shows that attempts to push the market up too rapidly have not been successful. Nearly all tanners prefer to wait and see what develops in the general situation before making further purchases of hides. Native steers are quiet with no sales and late salting nominally quotable at  $11\frac{1}{2}$ @ $12$ c.; the outside price representing packers' views. Texas steers are neglected and nominally unchanged in price at  $11\frac{1}{2}$ @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. for heavy,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. for lights, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. for extremes. Butt brands are quiet. No further bids of  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. are reported, and buyers' ideas are hardly above  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c., while packers talk around 10c. Colorados are also neglected and nominally quoted at  $9@9\frac{1}{2}$ c., with packers asking  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. Branded cows are not wanted at the last reported selling price of 8c., and buyers' ideas on these are nearer  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. Native cows rule dull and no sales are reported. Packers report light holdings of heavy cows and figure on getting at least 10c., but former sales were at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. Light native cows last sold at 9c., and stock held higher is not wanted.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Trade is quiet and the demand has fallen off from what it was a while ago. Some of the Chicago dealers are bearing the market to buy on as they have offers at around 7c. for buffs of ordinary quality that are not equal to Ohio or other choice stock. The market while fairly steady is not as strong as formerly, but there are sufficient orders for buffs here at 7c. to prevent any break, and it is not believed that Chicago dealers would sell buffs at under  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. unless they were able to cover at a correspondingly lower figure in the country. No sales have been reported here to-day, however, on which to base an absolute quotation. Western tanners are bidding  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. for Michigan hides and are allowing 7c. for small lots delivered at their tanneries. One purchase is reported of several cars of 25 lb. and up cows made at an outside Western point and the prices secured were on the basis of  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. for extremes and  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. for buffs and heavy cows as the percentage of extremes in the lot was guaranteed. Heavy cows continue quiet, with last

sales at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. and no further transactions. Extremes are firm. Some Southwestern extremes are obtainable at around  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., but a large buyer admits that Northern extremes are now not obtainable under 8c., and prime Ohio's are quotable at  $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. Heavy steers are still very much neglected and no sales of account are reported. The market on these continues nominally quotable at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9$ c. Heavy bulls are quiet and generally quoted at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. on selection.

**CALFSKINS.**—There is an inquiry for Chicago city skins, but no sales have as yet been made. Good lots of cities are quite firmly held at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., with ordinary outside cities  $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. and countries  $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. Choice fall kips are held at 10c., but poor lots continue to sell at considerably under this price. Deacons range from 90c. @ \$1.00 and 70@80c.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—No business is reported in the packer market. Some packers have sold their Dec. skins, but others still have these on hand. Packers quote \$1.20@\$1.25 for sheep and \$1.10@\$1.15 for lambs. Most sales of country pelts average around 85c.

**HORSEHIDES.**—The market is slightly firmer; last sales at \$3.00@\$3.05.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—Some negotiations are still in progress, but no sales have as yet been reported consummated.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—There is some inquiry from visiting buyers, but it cannot be learned that any sales of account have as yet been made. It is reported here that one packer sold several cars of Western spready native steers, but details concerning the price are lacking. About all of the packers here have cows and bulls to offer, also the outside packers.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—Buyers continue to claim a weak market, but they are not securing many hides, as most dealers are now disposed to hold rather than accept figures under their views. One car of New York State cows was offered here at 7c. flat, one buyer bid  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat, but no sale is reported. One car of good grain choice Ohio buffs, consisting mostly of city stock, is reported sold here at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected, and Pittsburgh dealers report having sold Western Pennsylvania and Ohio buffs at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. Calfskins continue quiet, but there was one large Western tanner here to-day who may take some city skins before returning home.

## Boston.

Tanners are now holding out of the hide market, except for an occasional car, and the market is not considered as firm as it was. Reported sales of Ohio buffs at 8c. have not been otherwise confirmed, unless some special selections are made, and the market in a regular way on Ohio buffs is considered quotable at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c., with few buyers now willing to make bids at the outside price. Best Ohio extremes are quiet, but held steady at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. Southern country hides rule quiet at  $6@6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

## SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsof** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.  
SCRANTON, PA. or CHICAGO

## EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

## Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

## The Highest Prices

Warehouses: Office:  
89 Gold Street 150 Nassau St., New York

## COTTONSEED PRODUCTS RULES.

(Continued from page 32.)

Sec. 4.—The following is the form of transferable notice referred to above:

## NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

## TRANSFERABLE NOTICE.

To ..... o'clock. Settlement price .....  
New York .....  
To ..... Take notice that we hereby tender you 100 bbls. Cotton Seed Oil, in accordance with the terms of our contract sale to you.

We pledge ourselves to deliver the said 100 bbls. Cotton Seed Oil to the last holder hereof, in accordance with the Rules regulating transactions in Cotton Seed Products on the New York Produce Exchange. This notice is to be returned to us at the time the oil is paid for.

Per.....

## CONDITIONS.

In consideration of One Dollar paid to each of the acceptors, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, it is agreed that the last acceptor hereof will, by ..... this day, present the said notice to the party issuing the same, and receive and pay for the oil delivered thereon at the rate of ..... cents per gallon of seven and one-half pounds. It is further agreed that each receiver of this notice shall settle the differences in accordance with the Rules regulating transactions in Cotton Seed Products on the New York Produce Exchange, and that settlement of such differences shall release each of the parties of their liability to each other for the fulfillment of the contract referred to, except the party issuing this notice and the last receiver of same.

Transfer of this notice, subject to all the foregoing conditions and obligations, and subject to the Rules of the Cotton Seed Products Trade, may be made by proper acceptance on the subjoined blank. Each party to this notice shall adjust differences not later than 8 o'clock P. M. of the succeeding business day.

Time Received. Accepted by Transferred to .....  
.....

Sec. 5.—If the final receiver decides to reject any lot, he must give notice of the rejection to the drawer of the notice, by 4 P. M., of the next business day following the day when the transferable notice was issued, except in the case of a tender of winter oil, when the final receiver shall have an additional twenty-four working hours in which to give notice of rejection, and if the party making delivery desires to refuse the rejection to the Committee on Cotton Seed Products, he must notify the receiver and the committee of such intention before 11:30 A. M. of the next business day following. In case the rejection of the lot tendered is sustained by the committee, or accepted by the drawer of the transferable notice, the parties to the final delivery shall make a new contract at the settlement price of the original notice.

Sec. 6.—If, at the expiration of time allowed buyer for sampling and otherwise testing the goods, as provided for in these rules, the seller demands, and the buyer fails to furnish, necessary shipping instructions calling for delivery within five working days, the seller may proceed to weigh the goods, and the buyer must furnish shipping instructions within twenty-four hours, or take delivery of the goods at the point where they were lying when the tender was made, with free lighterage, all risks to the buyer. When the buyer has furnished the seller with shipping

(Continued on page 34.)

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

# Chicago Section

"Bully!" (whatever that may mean) said the President as he watched the fleet put out to sea.

Who is going to be Bill's running mate this time? W. J.'s, that is—the other Willum ain't even nominated yet.

There is a constant application for memberships in the Board of Trade, and an equal number of notices of withdrawal.

If you have a desire to know how you would look behind a walnut-sized diamond, sell wheat on bulges, says an old trader.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, December 14, averaged 6.60 cents per pound.

The directors of the Board of Trade are much interested in and will take action on the Burleson anti-option bill, now before Congress.

The Japanese press is in a conciliatory mood; consequently keep your eye on the gun. "In time of peace prepare for war" is always sound advice.

Good reasoners in the packing trade here—and not among the biggest big fellows, either—say that hogs and cattle will go lower, and stay there, too.

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.

New buildings under way or planned aggregating \$24,500,000 in value, coupled with an unprecedented Christmas shopping epidemic, do not argue extraordinary hard times.

An English calendar starts out with Jan. 1, 1908: "Be of good cheer," and winds up with Dec. 31, 1908: "Death keeps no calendar." All right, if you don't look at the last page first.

A number of Chicago banks and mercantile houses have planned to give their employes Christmas presents in the shape of turkeys and gold pieces. Several packers are in the list published.

The Mayor's private secretary, B. J. Mulaney, is out of the hospital, but not allowed to mingle with the City Hall bunch yet. However, he expects to get there in the course of a week or so.

**JUTE CLOTH**—for pressing tankage and blood.  
**FINE BURLAP**—for canvassing hams and bacon.  
**BURLAP and BAGS**—for any purpose.

W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer and Importer  
 182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago

Rumor is busy stating that T. J. Connors, of Armour & Company, is to be the next and fourth president of The National Packing Company, succeeding Edward Tilden. Mr. Connors says "Nothing to it!"

Mr. Joy Morton is now President of the Morton-Gregson Company, pork packers, Nebraska City, Neb., and C. M. Aldrich is general manager. This concern manufactures the famous "Coupon Brand" of hog products.

John Washburn, of the Washburn-Crosby Company, flour manufacturers, estimates that the Northwest has a very light stock of wheat, which probably is some excuse for flour being double what it was a year ago—to the consumer.

Jeff's work was perhaps a trifle coarse, but he broke in 'way ahead of time anyhow, and everybody now knows there is such a State as Arkansas, and that she is represented in the Senate. Jeff looks like a good colt, when he gets fairly into his stride.

Krambeck's grand sweepstakes load of Angus steers in the International Show were slaughtered by Swift & Company and dressed 65.10 per cent., the hides averaging 87 pounds. Experts claim they are as fine a lot of carcasses as have been in the coolers in many moons.

The Union Stock Yard and Transit Company will hold its annual meeting Wednesday, January 15, 1908, at the office of the president of the company, Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards. Besides other business there are seven directors to be elected for the ensuing year.

Provision and grain market opinions are as plentiful and as cheap as ever they were at this season of the year. Opinions as a rule are panic, rust and moth-proof and almost everybody owns and frequently operates one, sometimes expressing it, sometimes sending it by freight, and also occasionally by mail. Market reporters seem to dig up the most and also the greatest variety. Expressed opinions as a rule should be taken after the close, then it's partly your own fault.

## COTTONSEED PRODUCTS RULES.

(Continued from page 33.)

instructions, the buyer has the right to demand delivery within five working days. Failure to deliver within five working days shall render seller liable to payment of damages on presentation of proper proof of such damages by buyer. Shipping instructions

calling for delivery on any specific date, less than five working days from expiration of time limit for the giving of shipping instructions, shall be accepted at buyer's risk, provided the goods be delivered within the five days allowed and within contract time.

Sec. 7.—When refined cottonseed oil is sold for immediate or spot delivery the transferable notice must be accompanied by a sampling order, and unless rejected by 4 P. M. of the following business day shall constitute a good delivery.

Sec. 8.—Settlement for refined cottonseed oil should be made on the basis of 53 gallons to the barrel.

Sec. 9.—A contract for refined cottonseed oil shall, unless otherwise specified, consist of 100 barrels of a total of 5,300 gallons, provided that any deficiency or excess under or above the specified quantity shall be settled at the bid price of the last call the day previous to date of transfer notice.

Sec. 10.—All sales for delivery during a specified month are f. o. b. and at seller's option unless otherwise agreed, it being permissible for the seller to start the transferable notice two days before the last of the month preceding the month the option of which he desires to deliver.

Sec. 11.—When a seller fails to issue a transferable notice four working days before the expiration of the month or fails to complete same as provided in the rules, it shall be deemed a failure to deliver, and the buyer is privileged to buy to cover the contract at the market price the day following such failure to comply with the rules, holding the seller for any difference and any other damage caused.

Sec. 12.—Settlement of contracts for cottonseed oil shall be made at the bid price of the last call on the floor of the Exchange the day preceding the date of settlement, it being understood, however, that settlement cannot be substituted for performance of contract except by mutual consent or as prescribed for in Section 13.

Sec. 13.—Any party holding a contract against another corresponding in all respects (except as to price) with one held by the other party against him, may close or cancel both, by giving notice in writing to said party, and where it appears that several parties have contracts between each other, corresponding in all respects (except as to price), and that a "ring settlement" can be made, the party finding said "ring" shall notify all parties thereto, leaving with each a copy thereof, and get their acknowledgment, from which time the said ring shall be in force, and cannot be broken by the failure of any of the parties therein, and all parties thereto shall be compelled to settle their differences on said contract with each other on the basis of the settlement price.

Where there is more than one contract, the contract of the earliest date shall in all cases be the one considered settled, and where two or more contracts bear the same date the highest priced contract shall in all cases be the one considered settled.

## Samples and Sampling.

Rule 23. Sec. 1.—Oil and Soapstock in Barrels.—When oil or soapstock in barrels is sampled by order of the committee, the sampler shall draw samples of not less than



**Sterne & Son Co.**  
**BROKERS EXCLUSIVELY**  
**Stearine, Tallow, Grease**  
**Cotton-Seed Oil**  
**DALLAS, Tex. CHICAGO, Ill.**

# A Balloon Race

has recently been held, in which all records for distance have been eclipsed.<sup>1</sup> By careful and systematic handling they were kept near enough to the ground to accomplish the purpose of the test. They were under perfect control at all times, except for direction.

Think of the perfection of the bag which retained the gas sufficient to carry the weight!

A SMALL LEAK would have made these results impossible; the gas would escape and the balloon come down.

THE SUCCESS of your business depends upon the degree of protection secured in handling your goods. A small loss on each weighing will surely and steadily decrease your profits. You must avoid it.

MONEYWEIGHT SCALES are proven to be the only scales which will handle your goods without loss. The immense number of successful merchants using them is proof of our claims.

A short demonstration of our scale will convince you that they will save you money. Will you let us prove it? If so, send in the attached coupon.

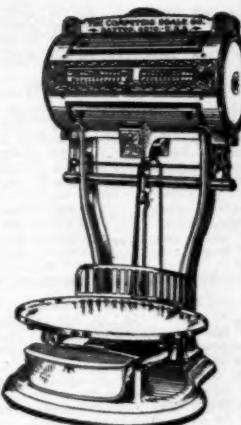
Date.....	Moneyweight Scale Co., 27 State St., Chicago
Next time one of your men is around this way, I would be glad to have your No. 140 Scale explained to me.	
This does not place me under obligation to purchase.	
NAME.....	
STREET and NO.....	
TOWN.....	
STATE.....	



27 State Street, Chicago

LOCAL OFFICES:

11 E. 14th St., New York City, N. Y.  
163 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.



The New Low Platform No. 140  
DAYTON Scale.

10 per cent. of the lot in question; in the case of oil, samples to be drawn in such a manner as to get a uniform sample and to prevent the introduction of any moisture and excess stearine.

Sec. 2. Oil in Tank Cars.—If in tank cars at least two gallons must be taken well down in the body of the oil, and from this one-gallon sample shall be drawn and placed in a perfectly clean tin can, which shall be securely fastened without the use of sealing wax, and carefully labeled so as to guarantee its identity and correctness and for the use of the committee.

Sec. 3. Soapstock in Tank Cars.—When in tank cars samples shall be drawn in the approximate proportion of one pound to each ten barrels, and a thorough mixture made of the same. From the mixture two one-pound samples shall be taken and hermetically sealed in a can or jar, for use of Arbitration Committee.

Sec. 4. Cake.—Sample pieces not less than three inches square shall be taken from at least 5 per cent. of the packages in each carload, or in the entire lot, if shipped in carload lots, which pieces shall be wrapped in such a manner as to keep each lot separate and distinct and fairly representing the shipment from which taken. These samples shall be sealed and labeled so as to thoroughly identify them and the shipment which they represent. In taking samples the soft edge of the cake, if any, shall first be removed.

Sec. 5. Meal.—Two ounces or more from a sack shall constitute a sample of meal and must be drawn so as to fairly represent the entire contents of the bag. Twenty samples from each carload, or 50 sacks from each 100 tons, if not shipped in car lots, shall be sufficient to represent a shipment. Separate samples of meal should be well wrapped in heavy oil or waxed paper, sealed and labeled so as to identify them and the shipment they represent. Samples of meal, if of approximately the same grade and quality, need not be kept separate, but may be commingled, in

which case they must be placed in a metal mailing or sample box, and carefully marked, showing the number of samples taken, as well as car number and mark.

Sec. 6. Exceptions.—Provided that where large lots of cake or meal are involved, representative samples taken practically as herein prescribed, not less than five pounds in weight for cottonseed cake, or two pounds for cottonseed meal, shall be deemed a compliance with these rules.

Sales on Samples.

Rule 24. Sales on Samples.—When sales are made on sample through a broker, the broker's sample shall be the standard. Either party may acquire such sample to be put in the custody of the secretary of the Exchange at the time the sale is made.

Margins.

Rule 25. Sec. 1.—Either party to a contract, prior to or upon signing the same, shall have the right to call an original margin of one dollar per barrel on cottonseed oil or one dollar per ton on cake, meal or hulls, or one dollar per bale on linters; either party to a contract can call for margin to meet any variations in the market.

All margins called before noon must be deposited before 3 P. M., and all margins called between noon and 5 P. M. must be deposited before 11:30 o'clock A. M. the following working day.

All margins on contracts shall be deposited in one of such trust companies, banks incorporated by the State, or national banks, as may have been designated for the purpose by the Finance Committee of the New York Produce Exchange. In case of failure of any bank or trust company in which such margins have been deposited, the loss shall be borne by the party or parties to whom it may be found said margins are due, taking the average price of back deliveries on the day such bank or trust company failed as a basis of settlement. When margins are called, originals or for variations in the mar-

ket, certified checks must be drawn to the order of the bank or trust company in which they are to be deposited. Checks must be sent to the secretary of the New York Produce Exchange, who shall deposit them and get a certificate of deposit, made payable on the order of the secretary of the New York Produce Exchange, and to the order of the buyer and seller. As soon as the secretary has received the certificate, he shall send it to the party making the deposit, and an abstract of the same to the party calling the margin. In settlement, the secretary shall ascertain the amount due each of the parties at interest, and shall indorse the amount due each on the certificate over his own signature, as instructed by both parties. In case the two parties do not agree as to the amount due on a margin receipt, either of them may refer the matter to the Committee on Cotton Seed Products for decision, which shall be final. On the decision of said committee, the secretary of the Produce Exchange, on being informed thereof, shall promptly endorse to each party the amount each shall be entitled to by such decision.

In case of the absence of the secretary, the president of the New York Produce Exchange or the chairman of the Finance Committee shall act in his stead under this rule.

Sec. 2.—In calling for margins to meet variations in the market, same shall be based on all open contracts and the net difference due, taking both purchases and sales between the parties interested as a basis.

Fictitious Sales.

Rule 26. Sec. 1.—Fictitious sales or false reports of sales are positively forbidden, and will render the parties concerned liable to suspension or expulsion from the Produce Exchange.

Sec. 2.—All bids or offers openly made around the trading ring can be accepted by any member. Discriminating bids or offers of any nature are prohibited. Trades not openly made cannot be recorded.

(To be continued.)

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

	RECEIPTS.			
Monday, Dec. 9....	Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep.	22,976	1,121	70,529
Tuesday, Dec. 10....	8,225	912	24,646	6,562
Wednesday, Dec. 11....	53,649	1,258	23,236	18,919
Thursday, Dec. 12....	14,121	916	20,860	20,427
Friday, Dec. 13....	4,302	357	34,381	10,292
Saturday, Dec. 14....	261	303	52,555	652
Total last week....	83,534	4,867	206,207	92,931
Previous week....	66,224	4,987	183,853	85,210
Cor. week 1906....	75,660	6,350	155,360	128,300
Cor. week 1905....	60,618	4,837	197,033	100,652
	SHIPMENTS.			
Monday, Dec. 9....	Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep.	8,235	80	15,067
Tuesday, Dec. 10....	3,074	106	10,665	3,577
Wednesday, Dec. 11....	8,030	14	12,165	3,656
Thursday, Dec. 12....	8,498	73	8,260	9,709
Friday, Dec. 13....	7,474	147	9,334	6,865
Saturday, Dec. 14....	1,154	60	10,000	1,408
Total last week....	36,485	450	65,401	28,177
Previous week....	33,208	666	65,918	51,838
Cor. week 1906....	26,325	412	18,145	31,631
Cor. week 1905....	28,207	647	43,704	14,453

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date....	3,172,523	413,133	6,783,425	4,070,597
Year ago....	3,188,115	401,411	6,941,916	4,037,532
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending Dec. 14....			642,000	
Week previous....			503,000	
Year ago....			595,000	
Two years ago....			637,000	
Year to Dec. 14....			22,868,000	
Same period 1906....			22,336,000	
Same period 1905....			22,581,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:				
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.		
Week Dec. 14, 1907....	180,500	441,500	156,600	
Week ago....	152,100	377,600	150,300	
Year ago....	207,400	389,100	232,000	
Two years ago....	195,500	447,600	182,700	
Total this year....	8,731,000	16,797,000	8,982,000	
Total last year....	8,501,000	16,621,000	9,755,000	

## CHICAGO PACKERS HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending Dec. 14, 1907.	34,700
Armour & Co....	Swift & Co....	18,800
Anglo-American....	Boyd-Lunham....	4,100
H. Boor & Co....	Continental P. C....	10,000
Hammond & Co....	Morris & Co....	6,700
Roberts & Oske....	S. & S....	5,500
Western Packing Co....	Other packers :	12,200
Total....	Week ago....	138,400
Year ago....	120,200	
Two years ago....	145,400	
Total for year to date....	157,900	

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Dec. 14, 1907....	\$5.16	\$4.64	\$4.00	\$3.75
Previous week....	5.70	4.96	4.30	5.70
Year ago....	5.65	6.16	5.10	7.29
Two years ago....	4.85	4.86	5.35	7.30
Three years ago....	4.85	4.51	4.65	6.70

## CATTLE.

Good to prime steers....	\$5.75@6.40
Fair to good steers....	5.00@5.75
Inferior to plain steers....	4.00@5.00
Rough steers....	3.75@5.10
Plain to fancy cows....	3.00@4.25
Plain to fancy yearlings....	5.00@6.00
Plain to fancy heifers....	3.75@4.75
Good to choice feeders....	3.00@4.70
Fair to good feeders....	2.25@3.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows....	2.00@3.00
Canners....	1.50@2.25
Common to choice bulls....	2.25@4.50
Calves, common to fair....	3.50@5.50
Calves, good to fancy....	5.50@6.50

## HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 250 lbs. and up....	\$4.25@4.55
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows....	4.55@5.65
Mixed packers and barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up....	4.40@4.55
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up....	4.55@4.70
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 250....	4.50@4.65
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs....	3.00@3.50
Throw-outs, all weights....	3.50@4.00
Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs....	4.00@4.25
Pigs, 60 to 125 lbs....	4.25@4.60
Good to prime wethers....	4.25@5.00
Fair to good wethers....	4.00@4.25
Fair to prime ewes....	3.75@4.50
Fair to good native lambs....	5.50@5.75
Fair to prime native lambs....	6.75@6.85
Fair wethers....	5.50@6.25
Feeding lambs....	4.25@5.25
Cull lambs....	4.25@5.25
Bucks and stags....	4.50@5.25
Yearlings....	4.50@5.25
Springing ewes....	3.50@5.00

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1907.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	\$12.47 1/2	\$12.75	\$12.47 1/2	\$12.75
May	12.85	13.20	12.80	13.15

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	\$7.82 1/2	\$7.85	\$7.82 1/2	\$7.85
May	7.85	7.95	7.82 1/2	7.92 1/2

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	\$6.67 1/2	\$6.80	\$6.67 1/2	\$6.80
May	6.90	7.07 1/2	6.87 1/2	7.05

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	\$12.57 1/2	\$12.75	\$12.57 1/2	\$12.75
May	13.05	13.20	12.97 1/2	13.20

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	\$7.85	\$7.85	\$7.72 1/2	\$7.75
May	7.92 1/2	7.92 1/2	7.77 1/2	7.82 1/2

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	\$6.82 1/2	\$6.82 1/2	\$6.70	\$6.82 1/2
May	6.97 1/2	7.10	6.97 1/2	7.07 1/2

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	\$12.82 1/2	\$12.82 1/2	\$12.60	\$12.67 1/2
May	13.30	13.30	13.00	13.12 1/2

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	\$7.85	\$7.85	\$7.72 1/2	\$7.75
May	7.92 1/2	7.92 1/2	7.77 1/2	7.82 1/2

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	\$6.82 1/2	\$6.82 1/2	\$6.72 1/2	\$6.77 1/2
May	7.12 1/2	7.12 1/2	6.97 1/2	7.05

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	\$12.82 1/2	\$12.82 1/2	\$12.60	\$12.67 1/2
May	13.30	13.30	13.00	13.12 1/2

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	\$7.85	\$7.85	\$7.72 1/2	\$7.75
May	7.92 1/2	7.92 1/2	7.77 1/2	7.82 1/2

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	\$6.82 1/2	\$6.82 1/2	\$6.72 1/2	\$6.77 1/2
May	7.12 1/2	7.12 1/2	6.97 1/2	7.05

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	\$12.55	\$12.55	\$12.45	\$12.50
May	13.05	13.05	12.90	12.97 1/2

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	\$7.70	\$7.70	\$7.67	

# CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

### Carcass Beef.

Good Native Steers.....	9%
Western Steers.....	8%
Native Steers, Medium.....	9%
Heifers, Good.....	8%
Western Cows.....	7%
Hind Quarters, Choice.....	11½
Ford Quarters, Choice.....	8%

### Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks.....	8½
Cow Chucks.....	6½
Boneless Chucks.....	5½
Medium Plates.....	4½
Steer Plates.....	5½
Cow Rounds.....	7
Steer Rounds.....	8½
Cow Loins, Medium.....	12
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	18
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	20
Strip Loins.....	8½
Sirloin Butts.....	11
Shoulder Clods.....	8
Rolls.....	11
Rump Butts.....	7½
Trimmings.....	4½
Shank.....	4
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	11
Cow Ribs, Common, Light.....	7½
Steer Ribs, Light.....	13
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	15½
Loin Ends, steer—native.....	11½
Loin Ends, cow.....	10
Hanging Tenderloins.....	5
Flank Steak.....	10

### Beef Offal.

Livers.....	4½
Hearts.....	4
Tongues.....	12
Sweetbreads.....	18
Ox Tail, per lb.....	6
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	24
Brains.....	5½
Kidneys, each.....	5
Brains.....	5½

### Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal.....	7
Light Carcass.....	8
Good Carcass.....	11½
Good Saddles.....	13
Medium Racks.....	8
Good Racks.....	9

### Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	5½
Sweetbreads.....	50
Plucks.....	33
Heads, each.....	17

### Lamb.

Medium Caul.....	10
Good Caul.....	10½
Round Dressed Lamb.....	13
Saddles Caul.....	12½
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	14
Caul Lamb Racks.....	9½
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	10½
Lamb Fries, per pair.....	10
Lamb Tongues, each.....	8
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	2

### Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	9
Good Sheep.....	10
Medium Saddles.....	10½
Good Saddles.....	11½
Medium Racks.....	8½
Good Racks.....	9
Mutton Legs.....	12
Mutton Stew.....	7
Mutton Loins.....	11
Sheep Tongues, each.....	3
Sheep Heads, each.....	10

### Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	9@9%
Pork Loins.....	8
Leaf Lard.....	9½
Tenderloins.....	16
Spare Ribs.....	6
Butts.....	7
Hocks.....	6
Trimmings.....	5
Tails.....	5
Snoots.....	4½
Pigs' Feet.....	4
Pigs' Heads.....	7
Blade Bones.....	5
Cheek Meat.....	5
Hog Plucks.....	5½
Neck Bones.....	5
Skinned Shoulders.....	7
Pork Hearts.....	3½
Pork Kidneys.....	4
Pork Tongues.....	7
Slip Bones.....	3½
Tail Bones.....	4
Brains.....	5½
Backfat.....	7½
Hams.....	9
Calas.....	8
Bellies.....	10½
Shoulders.....	7

### SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	7
Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth.....	7
Choice Bologna.....	8½

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

### WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Viennas.....	9
Frankfurters.....	9
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	7½
Tongue.....	9
White Tongue.....	9
Minced Sausage.....	9½
Prepared Sausage.....	10½
New England Sausage.....	11
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	11
Special Compressed Ham.....	11
Berline Sausage.....	15
Boneless Sausage.....	15
Oxford Sausage.....	15
Polish Sausage.....	8
Garlic.....	8
Smoked Sausage.....	8½
Farm Sausage.....	14
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	9
Pork Sausage, short link.....	9½
Special Prepared Sausage.....	9½
Boneless Pigs Feet.....	7½
Hams, Bologna.....	8½

### Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry.....	19
German Salami, Medium Dry.....	16
Holsteiner.....	12
Mettwurst, New.....	13
Farmer.....	13
Italian Salami, New.....	20
Monarque Cervelat.....	8

### Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-60.....	\$4.50
Smoked Pork, 2-20.....	4.00
Bologna, 1-50.....	4.00
Bologna, 2-20.....	3.50
Frankfurt, 1-50.....	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20.....	4.50

### VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$9.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	14.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels.....	34.00

### CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

Per doz.	
1 lb. 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.45
2 lbs. 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.50
4 lbs. 1 doz. to case.....	5.25
8 lbs. 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lbs. ½ doz. to case.....	15.50

### EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	6.50
8-oz. jars, ¼ doz. in box.....	11.00
16-oz. jars, ¼ doz. in box.....	22.00
2.5 and 10-lb. tins.....	1.75 per lb.

### BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. bbls.....	13.00
Plate Beef.....	12.00
Extra Mess Beef.....	11.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	11.50
Beef Hams.....	—
Rump Butts.....	13.00
Mess Pork.....	14.50
Clear Fat Backs.....	16.00
Family Back Pork.....	12.55

### LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.....	@10%
Pure lard.....	@ 9%
Lard, substitutes, tcs.....	8
Lard, compound.....	7½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@45

Barrels, ½ over tierces; half barrels, ½ over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., ½ to 1 cwt. over tierces.

### BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color.....	12 @17
(Boxed. Looses are ¼ cwt. less.)	

### DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	11½
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	10
Rib Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	10½
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	9½
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.....	8½
Regular Plates.....	7½
Short Clears.....	7
Butts.....	6½
Bacon meats, ¾ c. to ¾ more.....	6½
—	—
Hams, 12 lbs. avg.....	11½
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.....	14½
Skinned Hams.....	11
Calas, 4@6 lbs. avg.....	9
Calas, 6-12 lbs. avg.....	9
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs. avg.....	8½
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	20½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.....	13½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.....	14½
English Bacon, wide, 12@14 avg.....	—
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 strip, 4@6 avg.....	—
Dried Beef Sets.....	10½
Dried Beef Insoles.....	18½
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	18
Dried Beef Outsoles.....	16
Regular Roasted Hams.....	15
Smoked Hams.....	16
Boiled Calas.....	13
Cooked Lola Rolls.....	20
Cooked Rolled Shoulders.....	13

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

### F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	14
Middles, per set.....	8
Beef bungs, per piece.....	5
Hog casings, as packed.....	22
Hog casings, free of salt.....	45
Hog bungs, export.....	13
Hog bungs, large medium.....	7½
Hog bungs, narrow.....	5
Imported wide sheep casings.....	85
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	80
Beef weasands.....	5½
Beef bladders, medium.....	5
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	15
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	\$2.55 @ 2.00

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## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Dec. 18.

Receipts of cattle so far this week total about 50,000. The market has been very slow and prices are 10c. to 15c. per cwt. lower than last week's close, a few choice handy-weight cattle selling about steady. The decline of late has been on the common and medium grades, and on the choice heavy grades of cattle. Cattle of desirable weights, averaging from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., if well fatted, have sold at about steady prices this week. Trade has been very uneven, and a great many steer cattle are now selling under \$4.50 per cwt. Of course, these cattle are short-fed, but a good many of them have very good quality and some of them good weight and are quite well fatted. Very few cattle here good enough to sell above \$5.65. Strictly choice lots sold at \$5.40 to \$5.65, with a good kind of export and shipping steers selling at \$4.75 to \$5.10. Doud & Keefer bought 53 head of 1,425 lbs. steers today at \$6.10, which was the top price. The market closed firm.

The market on butcher stock has been slow and unsatisfactory, but prices have been a little better than last week's close. A few choice cows sold firm, others slow sale. Common canning cows are a drug and almost unsalable. Light heifers are also selling at very low prices. Bulls selling about steady at last week's decline.

The receipts of hogs have been liberal so far this week, and on Monday we had a very slow and unsatisfactory market, with prices 15c. to 25c. per cwt. lower, and the close was dull, a great many hogs being carried over. Tuesday the receipts were 15,000, the market opened active and prices were generally 15c. to 25c. higher than on Monday, but the trade soon weakened and closed with nearly all the advance lost. To-day there are 43,000 fresh receipts, the market opened slow and 10c. to 20c. lower, later strengthened, a good many selling steady at yesterday's average prices, but the close was dull. The daily average of hogs on this market one succeeding day with another during the past ten days has varied 9c. to 36c., the low and high averages being \$4.41 and \$5 on the 10th and 12th, or an advance of 50c. in forty-eight hours. The average on the 14th was \$4.51, or a decline of 49c. from the 12th. There never has been anything like it, and shippers from the country are of the same opinion, as they are able to buy them on the advances, and generally get them on the market on the declines, and judging from

the past six weeks it is very hard to determine what the prospects are for the near future.

Trade in both sheep and yearlings was very slow, and prices 15c. to 25c. per cwt. lower than late last week. The general demand is very poor. Receipts have been over 68,000 for the first three days of the week. The market on lambs is very unsatisfactory, and to-day they are selling 15c. to 25c. below Monday's prices, bulk of the good lambs selling at \$5.75 to \$6, with a few fancy at \$6.25 to \$6.30.

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Dec. 17.

It is not at all unusual for the fat cattle market to experience a period of depression just before the holidays, in fact, this is the rule rather than the exception. This year the financial stringency has made the situation that much worse, and with the Eastern markets glutted with poultry the beef cattle market has been pretty badly demoralized. Last week there was a decline of about 25c. all along the line, and prices have weakened off still further this week, so that values are now about 40c. lower than they were ten days ago for both beef steers and butchers' stock. Beef steers are selling at a range of \$3.25@5.75, with the bulk of the fair to good grades around \$4.25@5. Cows and heifers are selling at a range of \$1.25@4.25, mostly around \$2.50@3.25. The depression in fat cattle has naturally had a disastrous effect on the stocker and feeder trade, and prices have been working lower right along. All grades are fully a quarter off, and the volume of business is rather small at this decline. Prices range from \$2.50 to \$4.25, with most of the business around \$3@3.75. Supplies have been much smaller than a year ago, but the general tone to the market is very weak.

Fluctuations in the hog market are sharp and sudden, but after each recovery it is found that the price has dropped a few points. Local packers are very bearish, and the only favorable feature of the trade is the good demand from both local packers and Eastern buyers for fresh meat account. Weight cuts very little figure, and the size of the receipts appears to be the determining factor. There were less than 4,000 hogs here to-day, and the market was 20@25c. higher. Tops brought \$4.55 as against \$4.45 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$4.45@4.50 as against \$4.30@4.35 a week ago.

Sheep and lambs are selling unevenly lower

and this is true of both fat stock and feeder grades. Very few feeders are changing hands, however, as the bulk of the offerings have been fed. Quotations on good to choice corn-fed sheep and lambs are as follows: Lambs, \$5.50@5.85; yearling wethers, \$4.15@4.40; wethers, \$4@4.15; ewes, \$3.50@3.75.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 20.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 39,300; last week, 48,300; same week last year, 47,900. Nothing fancy in fed steers received; medium to good steers, \$4.50@5.50; top for the week, \$5.80, a shade higher than last week. Cows and heifers, 25@40c. lower; few are wanted around the holidays; pretty good cows this week at \$2.75@3.50, unusually low for December. Heifers, \$3@4; nothing choice received. Bulls, 10@20c. lower, \$2.40@3.50. Light veals steady, \$5.50@6.50; heavy calves, 50c. lower, \$3@4.25. Quarantine supply is small; steers, \$3.00@4.15. Stockers and feeders are slightly lower.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 73,200; last week, 80,100; same week last year, 52,900. Hog markets continue most erratic, and the usual governing conditions have little weight; fluctuations occur hourly, and apathy is changed into urgency, or vice versa, many times each day. Tops to-day \$4.45, bulk \$4.25@4.40, which is 30c. under last Friday. Heavies lead, butcher weights close up, and lights 5@20c. below the top. Shipper buyers are a prominent feature in competition.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 14,500; last week, 28,300; same week last year, 25,400. Lower prices in the East on account of the influence of large supplies of poultry there were reflected in a decline of 10@20c. here. Local prices are advantageous as compared with Eastern figures on account of moderate runs and good demand here, but feeders are all losing money. Best fed lambs sell at \$5.60@5.90; yearlings, \$4.75; wethers, \$4.40; ewes, \$4.10.

HIDES are unchanged. Green salted, 4@5½c.; side brands, 2½@4½c.; glue, 2c.; dry flint butcher, 10@11c.; dry sheep pelts, 10c.; green, 30c.@31.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	994		
Armour	4,031	19,243	3,143
Cudahy	3,341	12,706	1,435
Fowler	975		430
Morris	3,878	8,600	1,302
Ruddy	277		
Schwarzchild	2,782	13,922	1,727
Swift	4,224	10,399	4,842

## PURE SPICES AT RIGHT PRICES

### SPECIAL

**Pork Sausage Seasoning---Liver Sausage Seasoning---Frankfurter Seasoning---Blood Sausage and Bologna  
Sausage Dressing---Sage---Marjoram**

Write for special prices on Ground Mace, Nutmegs and Pepper

**WOOLSON SPICE COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio**

GUARANTY SERIAL No. 20

**NEW YORK LIVESTOCK**

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 16, 1907.

	Beefs.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,854	—	1,484	15,687	23,345
Sixtieth street	3,288	30	2,528	10,817	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	22,124
Lehigh Valley	3,745	—	990	19,201	—
Weehawken	1,191	—	—	—	—
Scattering	1,050	66	149	57	5,050
Totals	12,128	96	5,151	45,762	50,519
Totals last week	11,609	110	6,208	56,646	39,392

## WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. Beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Cevic	390	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Mohawk	144	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Philadelphia	—	—	1,000
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Cevic	370	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cevic	—	—	2,850
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,650
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	—	1,500
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	—	1,750
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,200
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	—	1,100
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Celtic	—	—	1,000
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Talisman	—	30	—
Total exports	904	30	12,050
Total exports last week	1,727	25	15,800

**MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS**

WEEKLY REPORT TO DECEMBER 16, 1907.

Exports from:	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. Beef.
New York	904	30	12,050
Boston	2,291	—	3,223
Baltimore	600	—	—
Philadelphia	1,611	—	700
Portland	1,157	—	—
Exports to:			
London	2,046	—	8,123
Liverpool	2,933	—	7,850
Glasgow	515	—	—
Manchester	683	—	—
Antwerp	386	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	—	30	—
Totals to all ports	6,563	30	15,973
Totals to all ports last week	6,657	2,341	23,182

**SLAUGHTER REPORTS**

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending December 14:

## CATTLE.

	47,040
Chicago	15,279
Kansas City	26,521
St. Joseph	10,209
Cudahy	432
Sioux City	3,517
New York & Jersey City	239
Fort Worth	11,320
	13,038

## HOGS.

	142,716
Chicago	38,695
Omaha	64,071
Kansas City	46,089
St. Joseph	27,299
Cudahy	21,120
Sioux City	16,589
Ottumwa	19,125
Cedar Rapids	9,549
Wichita	50,489
New York & Jersey City	6,550
Fort Worth	—

## SHEEP.

	54,754
Chicago	18,064
Omaha	20,482
Kansas City	5,201
St. Joseph	409
Cudahy	753
Sioux City	50
New York & Jersey City	45,702
Fort Worth	722

**RECEIPTS AT CENTERS**

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	30,000	2,000
Kansas City	300	15,000	—
South Omaha	150	7,500	—

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1907.

	24,000	55,000	38,000
Chicago	9,000	7,000	4,000
Kansas City	38,000	3,500	4,000

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1907.

	3,500	16,000	12,000
Chicago	9,000	12,000	4,000
Kansas City	8,800	3,500	4,000

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1907.

	21,000	35,000	22,000
Chicago	9,000	10,000	3,000
Kansas City	2,500	10,000	2,000

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1907.

	8,000	40,000	20,000
Chicago	4,000	12,000	3,000
Kansas City	2,500	10,000	2,000

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1907.

	2,000	35,000	5,000
Chicago	4,000	12,000	2,000
Kansas City	1,900	6,800	1,000

**GENERAL MARKETS**

## HOG MARKETS, DEC. 20.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 35,000; 5c. to 10c. lower; \$4.15@4.45.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 13,000; slow; lower; \$4.10@4.35.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 6,500; weak; lower; \$4.20@4.40.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 8,000; steady; \$4.30@4.65.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 10,200; slow; \$4.50@4.65.

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.30, nominal; city steam, \$8.12½; refined, Continent, tcs., \$8.75; do., South America, tcs., \$9.50; kegs at \$10.75; compound, \$7.37½.

## LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.—Beef, extra India mess, 96s. 3d.; pork, prime mess Western, 86s. 3d.; shoulders, 36s.; hams, short clear, 42s. 6d.; Cumberland cut, 52s.; do, short ribs, 55s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., nominal, no stock; do., 35@40 lbs., nominal; backs, 52s. 6d.; bellies, 54s. Tallow, 29s. 9d. Turpentine, 33s. 6d. Rosin, common, 9s. 1½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, at 42s. American refined, pails, 43s. 3d. Cheese, white, Canadian, new, 62s.; do, colored, 63s. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos. 42½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 32s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 21s. 6d. Linseed (London), La Plata, December and January, 39s. 3d.; Calcutta, December and January, 43s. 1½d. Linseed oil (London), 22s. 4½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 7d.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The markets both here and abroad are now of a holiday character, and it is not likely that there will be much business until the early part of next year. The markets for oleo oil and neutral lard during the present week have dragged and prices are slightly lower than they were during the previous week. There is no great desire to buy, nor a great desire to sell, but the outlook is that prices will ease off somewhat yet. It is customary this time of the year to have very quiet business in our goods. As regards butter oils, Europe is not interested at the figures asked at present, but would be buyers if the market were lower.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Dec. 19, 1907.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 6¾c. per lb.; talc at 1¾c. to 1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silex, \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 to \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, \$1.35 per 100 lbs.; bbis, 1¼c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4¾c. to 5c. per lb., according to test; electrolytes caustic potash, 88 to 92 per cent. at 5¾c. to 6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks 6½c., and in barrels 7c. per lb.; green olive oil 75c., and yellow 75c. to 80c. per gal.; green olive oil foots 6¾c. to 7¼c. per lb.; saponified red oil, 6c. to 6½c. per lb., and elaine oil 46c. per gal.; Ceylon

cocoanut oil, 7½c. to 7½c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 8¾c. to 9c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 39c. per gal.; corn oil, 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hds., 5 5-16c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6½c. to 6¾c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 7c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 7¾c. to 8c. per lb.; house grease, 5¼c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 4¾c. to 4¾c. per lb.; brown grease, 4¾c. to 4¾c. per lb.; light bone grease, 5¼c. to 5¾c. per lb.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

## Provisions.

The large receipts of hogs at the packing points put their prices down 5@10c. But the products markets were stronger and moderately higher, in sympathy with the grain markets. The production of lard on the larger receipts of hogs is closely taken up on steady full demands, especially for the refined lard.

## Cottonseed Oil.

The cotton ginned to December 13, according to the bureau report, was reported this morning as of 281,000 bales, or about as most traders expected. The National Ginner's report had been of 9,323,000 bales ginned. However, there is some trade suspicion that the ginners' returns are not, on the whole, strictly reliable, yet the cotton market had a decided advance in prices. The oil market opened easier, but was afterwards a little firmer. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, December at 36½@38c.; January at 36¾@37½c.; February at 37@37½c.; March at 37@37½c.; May at 37@37½c.; July at 38@38½c. Sale 100 bbls. July at 38c. Immediately after the "call" sales 100 bbls. January at 36¾c., 200 bbls. do. at 37c.; 100 bbls. February at 37½c., 200 bbls. March at 37c., 200 bbls. July at 38½c.

## Tallow.

Market quiet and unchanged. Last sale of New York city hds. at 5 5-16c. Other melters ask more money, but there are no bids in the open market of even the inside price. There is little likelihood of material trading until after the holidays. Very little city hds. on offer.

## Oleo Stearine.

Quiet at 7¾c. in New York.

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships about \$350.

Visitors: William Schleimann, Jr., Hamburg; F. D. Gervens, London; William Pagan, Liverpool; A. M. Simpson, Dallas, Tex.; J. J. Lawton, Hartsville, S. C.; J. F. Jeffers, Geo. Foulke, W. H. Campbell, Chicago; Samuel Telo, Philadelphia.

James E. Van Wagner (grain) was proposed for membership.

## STOCK JUDGING AND BLOCK TESTS.

To meet the demands of the busy man, the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College will hold a special stock judging school from December 30th till January 11th. Special attention will be given to the judging of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. A prominent feature of this school will be the block demonstration test. All of those who attend will have an opportunity to inspect the cattle, sheep and hogs on foot, and hear America's foremost meat demonstrator, John Gosling, lecture on the animals and their carcasses.

# Retail Section

## OLEO REPEAL BILL IN CONGRESS.

A bill has been introduced in the House at Washington by Congressman Caulfield of Missouri, providing for the repeal of the federal tax on oleomargarine. The bill does not repeal the provisions of the federal law against the sale of oleomargarine in imitation of butter, or any of the provisions against adulteration or misbranding. It simply proposes to put oleo on the same basis with butter as a food product, whereas at the present time oleo is taxed out of the competitive market for the benefit of the dairy interests and they are enabled to dictate butter prices as a result.

The bill will have the hearty and active support of the retail butchers of the country, who have actively agitated the repeal of the oleo tax, and who will bring all the pressure possible to bear to achieve the success of the measure.

## NO COMBINE IN BUFFALO.

Sensational newspapers in Buffalo, N. Y., indulged in talk recently about a retail butchers combine to regulate meat prices, and stirred up the local district attorney to investigate the matter. That official may have expected to dig up a new sensation, but if he did he was disappointed. After he had made a thorough examination into the conditions this is what he said:

"I have made a sufficient investigation of the meat situation to give a fair statement as to present conditions. My investigation of 39 retailers of meats in the city of Buffalo discloses that there has been a decline in the price of certain meats in the last six months, and I am quite positive that there does not exist any combination among the retailers to keep up the price of meats beyond what they are fairly worth.

"The kind and class of cattle that are most generally used in Buffalo sold six months ago for 6.25 cents per pound on the hoof; the same kind of cattle at the present time sell for 4.75. These are the prices of cattle from the cattle dealers to the wholesaler, which shows a reduction of a cent and one-half a pound to the wholesaler. At the same time

the wholesaler during the last six months has sustained a considerable loss in the depreciation of by-products, such as hides and tallow. Notwithstanding the depreciation in the value of by-products of almost 50 per cent., my investigation discloses that taking the average sales of 39 different retailers of meats in the city of Buffalo in as many different localities, six months ago:

	Sold for, per lb.	Present price.
Porterhouse .....	18 9-10c	17.28
Sirloin .....	16.79	14.79
Round steak .....	14	12.29
Pork chops .....	16	14
Lamb chops .....	18 1-12	16 1-3
Roast beef .....	14½	13

"In some instances I find that certain dealers are charging more for meats than they did six months ago, and although in different localities the prices vary, yet on the whole, it appears there has been a gradual decline in prices."

## MUST NOT HANG MEAT OUTSIDE.

The unsanitary and reprehensible habit practiced by many butchers of hanging meats, poultry, etc., outside their shops for exhibition, without protecting them from dust and dirt, is being fought by health officials wherever it is practiced. Fortunately, the up-to-date meat man long ago abandoned this habit, and even inside his shop the big city butcher shows his meats only under glass in a refrigerated show case. But in small towns, and in some cities, the out-door display is still maintained. In Indianapolis the city meat inspector is now conducting a campaign against dealers who show meats, poultry and game outside their shops, and will hereafter prohibit anything of the kind.

## TAKE A LOOK AROUND.

No successful business man thinks of ending a year's business without taking an inventory of his stock of goods, his book accounts, his assets and his liabilities, says the National Stockman & Farmer. This is necessary to success, for if a merchant or manufacturer did not keep track of his business

closely enough to make this necessary, sooner or later his affairs would be liable to be taken in charge by his creditors. It may not be quite so pressing a matter with the farmer or breeder, but the nearer any man who does any business whatever knows just how he stands with the world the better. It ought to be the greatest pleasure of the year to sit down and make out a list of everything of value that belongs to you. Whether you put a valuation on the items or not it will be interesting. It will add materially to the interest to put a fair valuation on each item. The totals will also be worth knowing and will be of value to you.

## BUTCHERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Reading, Pa., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, E. M. Adams; vice-president, Edward Mersinger; secretary, Jacob R. Frick; treasurer, Thomas Puters.

The Terre Haute, Ind., Butchers' Association has elected the following officers: President, G. Raeber; vice-president, Joseph Kupper; treasurer, William Retz; secretary, Chris Kern; trustees, Fred Seeburger, Herman Muller and Chris Roesh.

## FOR MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.

City authorities of Council Bluffs, Iowa, are agitating the establishment of a municipal slaughterhouse, at which all locally-killed meat would have to be slaughtered. It is contended that a public abattoir would result in better sanitary conditions for locally-killed stuff and enable city authorities to exercise a close supervision over that part of the trade not covered by government inspection.

## ARRESTED FOR SUNDAY VIOLATION.

Several retail butchers of Cleveland, O., were arrested last week for selling meat on Sunday. The local retailers' association is pushing a campaign of vigorous enforcement of the Sunday closing law, and does not propose to let any dealer's money-making instincts get the best of them.

## CONRON BROTHERS COMPANY

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF HANDLING

## BEEF, PROVISIONS, BUTTER AND EGGS

AS WELL AS BEING

## NEW YORK'S BIGGEST POULTRY HOUSE

Our new BROOK AVENUE MARKET, the finest anywhere in New York, will be opened soon, with trackage facilities for unloading directly into the house.

MAIN PLANT and OFFICES: 10th Ave., 13th to 14th Sts.

HARLEM BRANCH: 131st St. and 12th Ave. BRONX BRANCH: Brook and Westchester Aves. BROOKLYN BRANCH: 189-191 Fort Greene Pl.

**LOCAL AND PERSONAL.**

J. E. Sturgeon, a veteran meat dealer at Phoenix, Ariz., died recently.

The meat market of J. Horn at Merit, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

S. W. Yasiniski has engaged in the meat business at Shenandoah, Pa.

The meat market of M. Oster at Utica, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

G. Obenland's meat market at Bertha, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.

The death is reported of C. H. Messersmith, a member of the meat firm of W. Messersmith & Son at Baltimore, Md.

Austin Heath has admitted John Schlosser as a partner in his meat business at Piqua, O.

C. W. Blake has purchased his partner's (J. Orth) interest in the meat business at Arcadia, O.

John Bilkovic has sold his interest in the meat business at Gary, Ind., to his partner, K. Szikora.

M. Albert, a meat dealer at Baltimore, Md., died last week from heart failure.

Charles Mills has installed a new smoke house in his meat market at Houghton, Mich.

Bert Hartman has purchased a meat market in Rosecommon county, Mich. He was formerly connected with the firm of P. G. Hartman & Sons, at Howell, Mich.

H. Thomas will open a new meat market at Niles, O.

Max Yahn has opened a new meat market at Bay City, Mich.

M. Lynn has opened a new meat market at Scranton, Pa.

Wm. Gretzinger has retired from the meat business at Londonville, O.

J. A. Masters has opened a new meat market at Wellston, O.

The meat market of B. Gild at North Taylor, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

George Bowers, a veteran meat dealer at Wheeling, W. Va., died last week.

Amell, Goodrich & Pritchard have succeeded LeMaster & Amell in the meat business at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Bedwell & Oddy have opened a meat market at New Westminster, B. C.

S. A. Wheeler has succeeded Pettis & Wheeler in the meat business at Hamilton, Mont.

W. A. Bennett is putting up a new building at Alta Vista, Kan., and will occupy it as a meat market.

The meat market of Halstead & Murley at Carmen, Okla., has been sold to Howard & Halstead.

W. H. Churchill has purchased the butcher shop of I. N. Williams at Vesta, Neb.

I. Hessig has purchased the meat market of A. Gustavson at Holdrege, Neb.

E. H. Loukemper contemplates opening a butcher shop at Peru, Neb.

W. H. Byers has opened a meat market at Elbe, Wash.

W. R. Lamb has opened a new butcher shop at Richland, Wash.

J. M. Galvin has just engaged in the meat business at Ellensburg, Wash.

Fred Wickert and Tom Boynton have opened a meat market at Marcus, Wash.

West & West have discontinued their meat market at Toledo, Wash.

E. Van Buren is engaging in the meat business at Bellingham, Wash.

Robins & Company have moved their butcher shop into the Wetsel meat market at Waterville, Wash., of which they have just taken charge.

Al. Henderson has opened a new meat market at Indianola, Neb.

B. F. Goodpasture has sold out his meat market at Eugene, Ore., to J. H. Vincent.

Little & Wetsel have incorporated their meat business at Wenatchee, Wash.

E. C. Smith has engaged in the meat business at Kennewick, Wash.

F. M. Lantz has discontinued his meat market at Estacada, Ore.

Simpson & Long have sold out their butcher shop at Dallas, Ore., to Grant & Barnhardt.

Fred Folsom has purchased the meat market of M. R. Hardy at Kent, Wash.

The meat market of Tom Summers at Atlanta, Ga., has been damaged by fire.

P. Pastene & Company, of Boston, Mass., have filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$200,000 to deal in provisions. Peter Pastene and C. A. Tosi are the incorporators.

Edward Baugh's meat market at Harrisburg, Ill., has been destroyed by fire.

The death is reported of D. W. Noxon, a veteran meat dealer of Oil City, Pa.

A. Knob has opened a new meat market at Bayonne, N. J.

D. C. Nash has opened a new meat market at Fayetteville, N. Y.

Mr. Charles Beilstein, will continue the meat market at Vandergrift, Pa., formerly conducted by her deceased husband.

J. H. Arp has purchased the meat market of John Lueschen at Davenport, Ia.

J. Henry will open a new meat market at Morris, Ill.

The Lewis Market Company of Denver, Colo., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by R. I. Lewis, F. S. Lewis and Thomas Lohner.

Michael Oster's meat market at Utica, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

Fire destroyed the grocery and meat market of B. Gild at North Taylor, Pa., on December 11.

Samuel Adler, a pioneer butcher of Columbus, O., died at his home last week.

Fire damaged the meat market of Joseph Markowski at Detroit, Mich.

C. E. Bailey will retire from the meat business at Brewster, N. Y.

M. C. Biggins, a meat dealer at Boston, Mass., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities at \$536 and assets at \$50.

## Russian Sheep Casings

**EXPORTERS**  
**HABERKORN BROS.**

SCHWABENSTRASSE NO. 29  
Hamburg, - Germany  
Importers of All Kinds of  
American Sausage Casings

## PURE SALT

(ROCK)

**MYLES SALT CO., Ltd.**

Offices: NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
Mines: WEEKS ISLAND, LA.

Quality Absolutely Pure  
PACKERS GET THE BEST!

## Champion Fat Cutting Machine



Cuts 100 pounds per minute uniformly. Reduces cracking cake 6 per cent. Made only by JOHN B. ADT, Baltimore, Md.  
322 to 342 N. Holliday St.

## ESTABLISHED 1868 S. OPPENHEIMER & CO. SAUSAGE CASINGS

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## BECHSTEIN & CO., Importers and Cleaners of SAUSAGE CASINGS.

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## ILLINOIS CASING COMPANY



## Sausage Casings BUTCHERS AND PACKERS SUPPLIES

131 Michigan Street  
CHICAGO

# New York Section

## THE CHRISTMAS BEEF SHOWS.

New York City slaughterers and wholesalers this week offered to the retail trade—and the general public, if they wanted to look at it—just about the finest display of Christmas beef ever shown in this city. The small-stock trade was to the front, too, and the holiday displays of mutton, lamb and veal were as attractive as could be desired. If holiday trade in meats is not brisk it will not be because the killers and wholesalers did not provide tempting offerings.

This year's show of Christmas beef was as pretty and handy as the most particular trade could ask. New York received the usual lion's share of prize cattle from the International Show at Chicago, and pretty nearly every carcass hung up at this week's exhibitions had a blue ribbon attached. It was notable of this year's offerings that they were mostly handy butcher weights. The cattle were not so fat as last year, but fully as prime in quality, and the carcasses cut up to a great deal better advantage, both for butcher and customer. This was a feature that made them attractive to the retail trade and caused butchers to buy more than they might otherwise have done, in view of existing market conditions.

### The U. D. B. Show.

The United Dressed Beef Company maintained the reputation established by its late founder and president, Isaac Blumenthal, in the line of Christmas exhibitions. The company had the advantage of a splendid location for its exhibition, the big modern coolers in the new building at 44th street and First avenue. These coolers lend themselves easily to effective decoration and exhibition of the meat. It was thought that it would be difficult to excel last year's show, but the artists in charge certainly did so, and did themselves proud at the same time. The novelties of this year's exhibition were the exhibits of beef cuts, mess beef, pickled meats in the brine, etc. They gave quite an added touch to the show and were perhaps the feature that attracted the most attention.

The outer lobby was garnished with evergreens this year, and the three arc lights each surmounted by enormous Christmas pets. An arbor of evergreens, surmounted by a big green star in electric lights, led into the main exhibition. The hundreds of prize carcasses were hung in long rows, as heretofore, garnished with evergreens and illuminated by hundreds of colored incandescent lights. Christmas trees aglow with incandescent lights in imitation of various fruits were as numerous as usual, and a new feature was a big colored electric fountain playing real water, with a sign "No Fishing Allowed" prominently displayed over the basin containing real goldfish and others of the finny tribe.

The exhibition of beef cuts, etc., near the main entrance was a novel and attractive feature. An idea of it is given in the illustration herewith. Another novelty was the series of colored glass pickling tanks illuminated from underneath, containing beef tongues, etc. The show of carcass beef included the 15 carloads of prize cattle from Chicago, while the individual prize steers were shown alive outside the plant, and were killed later. The beef was the handiest seen at a Christmas show in years, and butchers willingly paid premiums on it when it came to buying, as it was just the sort they could cut up at a profit.

The attendance at the show on the opening day numbered over 2,400; in spite of bad weather, and there were big crowds on Monday and Tuesday also. President Walter Blumenthal and Superintendent McCauley received no end of compliments for the splendid showing they made.

### S. & S. Open New Coolers.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company utilized the occasion of its Christmas meat display to open the new coolers recently constructed in connection with the plant at First avenue and 45th street. The enlargement of the plant enabled the company to devote three floors on the 45th street side to cooler space, making an additional cooling capacity for 1,000 cattle. The main floor box was used for the decorative portion of the holiday display, though the two upper floors were also filled with prize carcasses from the Chicago show and with other choice Christmas meat.

Visitors to the S. & S. show entered through a regular thicket of evergreens on the 45th side, leading to the main exhibit. Christmas beesves of handy weight and beautiful appearance hung in long rows from the overhead tracking, and experts who looked the stuff over said that no finer beef had ever been seen in New York. There was also a display of choice Canada lambs and mutton, Manager Stiefel, of the small-stock department, taking particular pride in this feature.

General Superintendent Kirscheimer sprung a surprise on the trade with a big display of the S. & S. Company's "Majestic" line of cured and canned products, including bacon, hams, sausage products, canned meats, etc. There were also exhibits of fats and oils, etc. This part of the show looked almost like a copy of the company's exhibit which took the gold medal at the Jamestown Exposition. The trade took to the provision exhibit so eagerly that it was later announced the company would open a provision department at the First avenue plant to take care of demands for "Majestic" products.

### The New York Butchers' Show.

The New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company was the first in the field with its exhibition of Christmas beef. Killing its prize cattle a couple of days earlier, it opened its show to the trade last week, as reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner. One of the big third-floor coolers was utilized for the exhibition, and there were about 300 head of blue-ribbon beesves hung up there, in addition to other prime stuff which President Fredrick Joseph corralled on his visit to the Chicago show.

The coolers were handsomely decorated with evergreens and American flags. Director Jim Weston could not suppress his patriotism, and the flag of Old Ireland was seen here and there in the mass of decorations. The cattle were dressed with tails on, a unique feature in this year's displays. The quality of the beef was commented on by everybody and the carcasses were soon tagged with tickets bearing the names of tradesmen who had picked them out to cut up for their holiday customers.

### Other Christmas Displays.

Joseph Stern & Son killed about 250 head of prize Christmas cattle, which were shown in the coolers of their plant on West 40th street and attracted a big attendance of retail butchers and other customers. The coolers were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting and the members of the firm were on hand to welcome visitors. All the Western packers sent on liberal supplies of Christmas beef for display in their branch houses, and retailers who had requirements for Western beef in preference to city-dressed had no trouble in picking out what suited them at the branch houses and markets all over the city.

Swift & Company's East Side Market had its usual attractive display of small stock, which opened on Wednesday. Manager Edward Fetterly outdid himself this year in the decorative effects which he achieved in the handsome basement coolers of the First avenue plant. "Merry Christmas" signs in electric lights, holiday greenery everywhere, and a splendid showing of Canada lamb- and mutton, in carcass as well as display of cuts, made an attractive place for the trade to visit after taking in the bigger beef shows.

J. J. Harrington & Company and the New York Veal & Mutton Company on First avenue, and J. M. & P. Scanlan, David Shannon and others on the West Side also had fine shows of small stock, while the branch houses all over the greater city made an extra effort to tempt customers on this occasion with their offerings.



ENTRANCE TO U. D. B. COMPANY'S CHRISTMAS EXHIBIT, SHOWING PRIZE BEEF CUTS.

# HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

**NO MEATS  
GROCERIES  
LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING  
IN DRY GOODS.**

The Conron Brothers Company had big displays of beef and small stock, as well as poultry and game, at its houses in Gansevoort Market, West Harlem, the Bronx and Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. The famous Conron bears were an attraction at Gansevoort Market. A Silz made his usual attractive holiday showing of game and poultry at his handsome new plant on West 14th street, and did a big business.

#### NEW YORK BUTCHERS' BALL.

The third annual entertainment and ball of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company Mutual Aid Society was held on Wednesday evening at Terrace Garden, and was the most successful of the three yearly events conducted by this hustling organization. The big hall was crowded and the boxes were filled with an array representing the trade in almost every section of the city. Jim Weston and his map of Ireland were features of the gaiety, as usual. President Joseph, Secretary Wagner and the other officers of the company encouraged the association members by their attendance and participation, and the stage boxes and front stalls were devoted to them and to their friends. The retail trade was liberally represented, both in the boxes and on the floor.

The hall was handsomely decorated, and the lobby was filled with a mass of floral pieces, a monogram of the association being the central feature. President Daniel Crawford, of the society, was on hand here to give a welcome to all guests, and he was ably backed up by the other association officers and members of committees. The vaudeville programme, furnished by the United Booking Agency, included some of the leading attractions from the Keith & Proctor and Hammerstein houses, and was one of the best ever given at an event of this sort. Dancing followed the entertainment, the music being conducted by Prof. Lemlein, and the festivities lasted until an early hour the following morning.

Among those noticed in the big crowd of guests were: Sam Karlebach and wife, Abe Bloch and wife, Joe Levering, wife and daughter, Adolf Lorch, Abe Israelson and wife, John Kirch and wife, M. Meyer and wife, A. F. Grimm and wife, L. Goldschmidt and wife, Sol Levy and wife, H. A. Hamburger and wife, Sam Luchman, Sam Roth of the N. A. Eisler Company, Henry Fischer of Griot & Fischer, Adolf Buxbaum and wife; Arnold Gutfreund and wife, W. Lechthaler and wife, F. Amb and wife, A. Moos, Michael Buchsbaum and wife, Moe Buchsbaum and wife, Morris A. Buchsbaum and wife, Mrs. Aaron Buchsbaum, Mr. and Mrs. F. Joseph and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Shonfeld, Mr. A. Bach, Mr. Mayer Meyer and wife, Mr. R. Z. Meyers and wife, Mr. C. F. Welheuer, Mr. Green, Mr. Matson, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Wm. G. Wagner and his sons, Mr. Ike Meyer, Mr. James Weston, his wife and a host of friends, Moe Frank, the calf butcher, Colonel Sam Praeger and wife, Harry Praeger and lady, Sam Bloch and wife, and his daughter, Mrs. Cohen; Chas. Leon and

sister, Merwin Bloch and family, Mortimer Cohen and wife and daughter, Frank Cramer, Wm. Rubsam and wife, Dr. Houck, Dr. De Ronde and the rest of the Government inspectors and many others.

Officers of the association are: President, Daniel H. Crawford; vice-president, Jacob Manheimer; recording secretary, Louis Serf; treasurer, August Feik; sergeant-at-arms, Conrad Zingler; physician, Dr. R. E. Pick.

Committees in charge of the event included the following gentlemen: Entertainment Committee: Jacob Manheimer, chairman; August Feik, Louis Serf, Joseph St. Francis, Nathan Roseman. Arrangement Committee: John Kessner, Jacob Farber, Frank Herold, Harvey T. Hackett, Bernard Hecht, Samuel Meyers. Floor manager, Harry Meyer; assistant floor manager, Paul Thaney. Floor Committee: Nathan Goldstein, Jacob Farber, John Kirsch, Thomas Baggs, William Edelsohn, Fred Eberle.

#### NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending December 14, 1907, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 73,294 lbs.; Brooklyn, 6,587 lbs.; total, 79,881 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 2,5 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 5,610 lbs.; Brooklyn, 3,180 lbs.; Bronx, 50 lbs.; Queens, 25 lbs.; total, 8,865 lbs.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Dec. 14 averaged 7.63 cents per pound.

#### NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

##### BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

###### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Berg, H., 639 E. 12th; F. Lesser.  
Brickman, J., 190 Chrystie; H. Brand.  
Brook, I., 379 E. 10th; H. Brand.  
Cohen, I., 96 E. 7th; M. Leight.  
Franceno, F., 2059 1st Ave.; S. Levy.  
Finkelstein, H., 158 E. Broadway; H. Brand.  
Fass, L., 980 2d ave.; H. Brand.  
Goldman, J., 200 Irvington; M. Besker.  
Hollander, H., 258 Delancey; J. Levy Co.  
Kassewitz, J., 82 E. 113th; H. Brand.  
Lefkowitz, N., 1164 Union ave.; H. Brand.  
Langsami, A., 93 Cannon; H. Brand.  
Micholetti, D., 197 Bleecker; A. Lesser.  
Miloney, P., 227 E. 108th; J. Levy Co.  
Riceco, C., 169 Sullivan; H. Brand.  
Ragow, S., 191 3d ave.; H. Brand.  
Rabinowitz, R., 294 Henry; H. Brand.  
Same, R., 1485 5th ave.; J. Levy Co.  
Steinberger, P., 230 E. 76th; J. Levy Co.  
Zambello, G., 212 Mulberry; H. Brand.

##### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Abramson, L., 75 E. 114th; J. Cohen.  
Haus, I., 263 Stanton; N. Katz.

##### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Blinder, Sam, 256 Siegel; Levy Bros.  
Faulhamer, John, 207 Louis ave.; Jas Coate.  
Feinberg, Benj., 155 Tompkins ave.; Julius Levy.  
Gutman, Jacob, 267 Atlantic ave.; Levy Bros.  
Hoffenberg, Louis, 118-120 Union ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.  
Savorese, Raffaele, 4210 5th ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.  
Warm, Israel, 522 Sutter ave.; Sarah David-  
son.  
Weiner, Harris, 228-230 South 1st.; Jacob Klein.

##### GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

###### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Alatz, S. P., 415 E. 18th; D. Celatas.  
Berman, H., 338 E. 92d; H. Cohn.  
Demperio, M. & G., 481 College ave.; N. Teller.

Epstein, E., 1523 Brook ave.; J. Katz.  
Hack, S., 249 Stanton; Wittman Bros.  
Kracke, F., 367 Lenox ave.; P. Aubel.  
Romano & Nuccia, 309 E. 39th; A. Saitta.  
Thiel, J., 382 Willis ave.; L. Theurer.  
West End Hotel Co., Fort Washington Park; M. F. Angermiller.  
Andreades, E., 16 W. 27th; L. Barth & Son.  
Barth, J., 49 E. 9th; M. Gottlieb.  
Brown, M., 155 Ave. C; J. Deutsch.  
Deross & Muhlstone, 2 Bond; W. T. Johnson.  
Engel, S., 38 Beaver; I. Katz.  
Gitlitz, Morris, 43 Ave. B; Max Gitlitz.  
Muthein, H., 163 W. 46th; E. R. Biebler.  
Olsen, L. A., 137th st. and Broadway; L. Barth & Son.  
Paul, S., 92 2d ave.; Duparquet, Huot & Monseuse Co.  
Zahn, S., 333 E. 100th; M. Weinstein.

##### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Charles, B., 61 E. 113th; G. Visotsky.  
Cipriani, H., 259 Monroe; L. Nadelson.  
Christiantillo, L., 37 Jerome; A. Andonicia.  
De Lappe, A., 43 W. 29th; R. Price.  
Kaplan, L., 33 St. Marks pl.; L. Bloom.  
Nachemson, J. L., 33 Pike; R. Schwartz.  
Tow, E., 1631 Madison ave.; M. Rubin.

##### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Kirschenheiter, John, 854 Bushwick ave.; Henry Tietjen.  
Yaged, Harry, 1450 St. Marks ave.; Jasper T. Folk.

##### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Birbiglia, Vincenzo, 220 Ellery; Grazia Birbiglia.  
Rogosin, Max, 180 Floyd; Lena Rogosin.  
Reposa, Leone, 375 Furman; Enrico Bellisini.  
Sebekos, Peter, 225 Havemeyer; Geo. P. Sekelos.

## NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

### LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$4.75@5.05
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.15@4.65
Fair to ordinary native steers.....	3.35@4.00
Oxen and stags.....	2.00@4.85
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.10@4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.25@6.00

### LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$0.50@9.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@8.25
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.50@7.75
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.00
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@4.75
Live calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@3.25

### LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$6.25@7.00
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	5.25@6.00
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	4.25@4.75
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	2.75@4.00

### LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$ @5.50
Hogs, medium.....	@5.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@5.75
Pigs.....	5.85@5.95
Rough.....	4.50@4.75

### DRESSED BEEF.

#### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@10
Choice native light.....	@10
Common to fair native.....	8 @ 9%

#### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	8 9%
Choice native light.....	9 @ 9%
Native, common to fair.....	8 9@ 9
Choice, Western, heavy.....	8 @ 9
Common to fair Texas.....	7 1/2@ 8
Good to choice heifers.....	7 @ 8
Common to fair heifers.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice cows.....	7 1/2@ 8
Common to fair cows.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 7
Fleshy bologna balls.....	6 @ 6 1/2

#### BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 14c. per lb.; No. 2, 12c. per lb.; No. 2, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 14c. per lb.; No. 2, 12c. per lb.; No. 3, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 chuck, 8 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2 chuck, 8c. per lb.; No. 3 chuck, 7c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9c. per lb.; No. 2 8c. per lb.; No. 3, 7c. per lb.	
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#### DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	14 @14%
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	13 @13%
Western calves.....	10% @12%
Western calves, fair to good.....	10% @11
Western calves, common.....	8 @ 9%

#### DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 6%
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@ 6%
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@ 7
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 7 1/2

#### DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@12
Spring lambs, good.....	11 @11 1/2
Yearling lambs.....	10 @10 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	9 @ 10%
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Sheep, culs.....	8 1/2 @ 9

#### PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	11 @11 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.....	10% @11
Smoked hams, heavy.....	10 @10 1/2
Smoked Picnic, light.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked Picnic, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boned.....	12 @12 1/2
Smoked bacon, rind in.....	12 @12
Dried beef sets.....	15 1/2 @16
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	13 1/2 @15
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10 @11

#### BONES, HOOPS AND HORNS.

Round skin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut..	@ 70.00
Flat skin bones, avg. 40% @50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 55.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 55.00
Horns, 1 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@230.00

### BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	65 @70c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	40 @50c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	1 @ 3c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	1 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	14 @15
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 @13 1/2

### BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	● 2%
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	● 4%
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @25

### SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	● 80
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	● 70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	● 44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	● 1
Hog, American, free of salt, in tcs. or bbls., per lb. f. o. b. ....	● 50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b. ....	● 50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	● 14
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	● 15
Beef, rounds, per lb. ....	● 8
Beef, bungs, place, f. o. b. New York.....	● 5 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb. ....	● 5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	● 25
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	● 37
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	● 5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	● 2 1/2

### SPICES.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

### GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$ @ .17
No. 2 skins.....	@ .15
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .10
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .13
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .13
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	@ .19
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	@ .19
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ .15
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ .15
No. 1, 1 kips, 14-18.....	@ .15
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@ .15
No. 2, B. M. kips.....	@ .15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ .20
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ .20
Branded skins.....	@ .06
Heavy branded kips.....	@ .10
Ticky skins.....	@ .12
Ticky kips.....	@ .14
Heavy tacky kips.....	@ .17
No. 3 skins.....	@ .09

### DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, dry packed—	
Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, fancy.....	21 @22
State and Pennsylvania, fancy.....	16 @18
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	17 @17
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	16 @17
Western, dry picked, fancy.....	17 @17
Western, old, prime.....	15 @16
Western, poor, thin.....	12 @14
Spring Chickens, broilers—	
Phila., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.....	22 @23
Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.....	17 @18
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	18 @20
Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	15 @16
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	14 @14
Spring Chickens, roasting, dry—	
Philadelphia, fancy.....	18 @18
Philadelphia, medium grades.....	12 @14
Eastern, fancy.....	13 @14
Eastern, medium grades.....	12 @12 1/2
Penn., fancy.....	13 @14
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	14 @15
Western, dry-picked, 8 lbs. and over.....	12 @12 1/2
Western, dry-picked, medium weight.....	11 @11
Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy, large.....	11 1/2 @12
Other Western, scalded, average run.....	10 @10 1/2

### Fowl, iced—

Western, dry picked, selected, heavy, culs out..... 12 @12 1/2

Western, dry picked, average best, straight..... @11

Ohio and Michigan, scalded, choice..... @11

Other Western, scalded, choice..... @11

Southwestern, average best..... 10 @11

### Ducks—

Ohio and Michigan, spring, choice, dry..... 12 @13

Ohio and Michigan, spring, choice, iced..... @10

Other Western, choice, dry..... 12 @12 1/2

Maryland, choice..... 13 @14

Western, choice, dry..... 11 @12

Western, choice, iced..... 9 @10

### Guinea Fowl—

Young, per pair..... \$1.00

Old, per pair..... .60 @ .70

### Squabs—

White, 10 lbs. to dozen, per dozen..... @ 3.75

White, 9 lbs. to dozen, per dozen..... @ 3.25

White, 7 lbs. to dozen, per dozen..... @ 3.00

White, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to dozen, per dozen..... @ 2.25

Mixed, per dozen..... @ 1.75

Dark, per dozen..... @ 1.25

Culls, per

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